FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

London "Times" Congratulates Uncle Sam.

INDIRECT CLAIMS CONSIDERED WITHDRAWN.

Passports Abandoned Between Switzerland and France.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Refugees Fleeing to the United States.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Carlists Routed in the Basque Provinces.

COMMUNIST SHOT.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "TIMES" CONGRATULATES THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial upon the present phase of the Alabama claims, congratulates the United States Government for "proposing that the liabilities of neutrals shall never extend beyond the direct consequences of the breaches of neutrality."

[Special to N. Y. World.]

INDIRECT CLAIMS CONSIDERED WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, April 29.—It can be authorized to say that the British Government considers the claim for indirect damages withdrawn. Gladstone and Earl Granville will compliment President Grant for yielding to their demands.

THE CARTMEN'S STRIKE.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The strike of cartmen is spreading. Those now idle are parading the streets, singing songs and cheering. A number of men came from the country to fill the places of the strikers. No trouble has yet been reported. The strike has caused the trade of the city to become dull.

NELLIE GRANT ENTERTAINED BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Chancellor Hatherly entertained Miss Nellie Grant and Hon. R. C. Schenck, American Minister, on Saturday. A large number of distinguished persons were also present, and were introduced to Miss Grant.

THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

The Atalanta Boat Club of New York have established their quarters at a private house in Hammersmith, where they will remain until the match with the London crew has been rowed. The Americans were out on the Thames for practice for the first time this morning.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

George Hughes, brother of Thomas Hughes, is dangerously ill.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS ROUTED.

LONDON, April 30.—A special from Bayonne, France, to the *Times* says there have been several petty encounters between the insurgents and Government troops in the Basque provinces. In Tent two hundred imperialists routed twelve hundred Carlists.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

Reports are very contradictory, it being asserted that the cause of Don Carlos is on the decline. On the other hand it is reported that his prospects are exceedingly bright.

IMPERIALISTS SURROUNDED.

Three companies of imperialist troops were surrounded by a large number of Carlists, but succeeded in breaking through, inflicting a loss of fifteen killed.

DECLINE ON THE BOURSE.

There has been a tremendous decline in prices on the Bourse of Madrid.

AUTHORITY NOT RECOGNIZED.

The extreme Republicans refuse to recognize the authority of Castelian and Figueras, all because they discountenance the insurrection.

CONGRATULATORY PROCLAMATION.

MADRID, April 30.—Marshal Serrano has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the loyal people of the provinces in insurrection. The Marshal announces that nearly all the Carlist bands in Aprogan have been dispersed or defeated.

SERRANO ADVANCING ON RADAS.

MADRID, April 30.—Marshal Serrano is advancing on Radas. The Carlists retire as he approaches.

The number of insurgents in the Andalusian provinces and in Santander is reported to be insignificant.

CARLISTS SUBMITTING.

The Carlists continue to give in their submissions to the Government in various parts of the Kingdom.

FRANCE.

COMMUNIST SHOT.

PARIS, April 30.—Gorten, the Communist convicted of participating in the murder of hostages, and sentenced to death, was shot at Satory at six o'clock this morning.

PASSPORT SYSTEM ABANDONED.

PARIS, April 30.—The Swiss Government having remonstrated against the continuance of the passport system with regard to Switzerland while it is abandoned for England and Belgium, orders have been issued that passports will no longer be required from travelers to and from Switzerland.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

M. Edmond About announces the severance of his editorial connection with the *Lezior* newspaper. He becomes editor-in-chief of the new journal, *Le Dix Decembre*, to appear in June.

CAPITULATION INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Commission on Capitulations having criticised with severity the part taken by General Wimpfen in the surrender at Sedan, the General replies, protesting against the censure of the commission as unjust, and requesting that he be retired from the army.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

PARIS, April 30.—Minister Goulard has informed the Committee of Liberation that the German troops will evacuate France immediately when the payment of the indemnity is completed, and that no definite negotiations have been opened to anticipate the payment of three milliards due in May, 1874, but the manner in which the overtures of France have been received indicates a favorable disposition on the part of Germany. Goulard declares positively that a forced loan to provide means for liquidating the obligation is impossible.

MEXICO.

THE MARCH ON MATAMORAS.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A special of the 29th from Matamoras has the following: Dispatches received from Trevino's camp, five leagues distant, state that he will march to-night and will be before the city to-morrow, and also that he is confident he will capture the place. He has four thousand men and twelve guns. Matamoras is defended by five bastion forts, connected by strong parapets encircling the city, with a ditch in front. The batteries situated one hundred yards in the rear, between the forts; also by regular troops, national guards and police to the number of fifteeen hundred men, the citizens acting as police.

BAGDAD TO BE TAKEN.

A small force of revolutionists near Bagdad at the mouth of the river, intend capturing the place and holding it, to prevent reinforcements from arriving in the steamer Tabasco, now due. Trevino expects to conduct the troops on land and he will send an additional force to Bagdad to-morrow.

Dispatches say that Trevino has no fear of the enemy in the rear, as Pedro Martinez's force is beyond suffle, holding the Juarezists in check, and the Government is engaged in keeping down the Lerdistas.

REFUGEES IN BROWNSVILLE.

A dispatch from Brownsville, of the 29th, says the city is overflowing with women and children from Matamoras and revolutionary sympathizers expelled by Cavellaos. Gen. McCook has picketed the river to preserve neutrality. The citizens have organized extra police, anticipating an influx of marauders.

GERMANY.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

BERLIN, April 29.—It is positively untrue that Bismarck expressed approval of the indirect claims.

BRIDGES OVER THE RHINE.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Rhine is now crossed by eight pontoon bridges, which connect Alsace with the Grand Duey of Baden.

AUSTRIA.

AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN.

VIENNA, April 30.—The Emperor has appointed Baron Kubeck as Ambassador of Austria at the Vatican.

ALBANY.

The New York City Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The Governor's veto message says there is a serious question of the constitutionality of the plan of cumulative voting provided for in the charter. Many of the ablest lawyers of the State are convinced that it is unconstitutional. The objects to placing large powers in the hands of the Board of Safety, subject to no authority, except that of the Common Council.

The House sustained the veto of the New York charter, rejecting the bill by a vote of 37 to 80.

OBITUARY.

Cornelius S. Underwood, Clerk of the Assembly, died this afternoon.

The remains of the late Senator Hardenburg were taken to Kingston, Ulster county, this afternoon, and will be interred with proper ceremonies on Thursday, from his late residence.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872. NUMBER 105.

CONGRESS.

The Duty on Tea and Coffee Removed.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

A Bill to Replace Destroyed Bonds.

THE TARIFF BILL CONSIDERED.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1872.

SENATE.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House amendments to the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in.

REPORTS OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS.

The House bill authorizing the Commissioners of claims to make further reports of their proceedings whenever they shall deem it expedient or advisable, was taken up, but postponed.

BRIDGE AT FORT MADISON.

Mr. RAMSEY, from Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Fort Madison.

TEXAS FRONTIER DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the depredations committed by Indians and Mexicans on the frontiers of Texas, and moved its immediate consideration. Passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. SAWYER called up the bill extending for two years the time within which States may avail themselves of the act of 1866, granting lands to aid in establishing Agricultural Colleges. Passed.

ACCOUNTS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate all information in his possession about the accounts of the Pacific railroads.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Deficiency bill.

The pending question was on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in suits for the value of captured or abandoned property to cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, the claimants proving affirmatively that they never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion, was rejected.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 25, nays 27.

The vote on reconsidering was then taken, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Windom and Wright—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Clayton, Cole, Davis (W. Va.), Ferry (Ct.), Hamilton (Md.), Harlan, Hill, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Norwood, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Sanlsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Trumbull, Vickers and West—26.

The Vice President voted in the affirmative; so the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question was then on agreeing to Mr. Morrill's amendment, and it was adopted, 27 to 26, the Vice President giving the casting vote in the affirmative. The Deficiency bill was then passed.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee was taken up, and he moved an amendment providing that it should go into effect on the 1st of July, that tea and coffee in public stores and bonded ware-houses on the 1st of July shall be exempt from duty, and that the duties paid on it shall be refunded.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee on Finance had urged on the 1st of July as the time when the bill shall take effect. The bill, he thought, ought to be amended so as to make it a free list, and he would vote to add other articles, the duties on which ought to be repealed as well as the duties on tea and coffee.

The amendment offered by Mr. Scott was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said he thought it unwise to repeal wholly the duties on tea and coffee, because it would leave a dependence for revenue on silks and other articles, the importations of which would be greatly reduced in case anything should occur to curtail our foreign trade, as was likely to be the case in a year or two. He then moved to amend the bill by adding the free list contained in the tariff bill passed by the Senate some weeks since.

Mr. THURMULL said there was no more reason for repealing the duties on tea and coffee than for repealing the duties on salt and coal. The Senate had decided that the bills should not in any case take effect until the 1st of July, and that ought to relieve the merchants from the uncertainty of which they complain, and the fact that the bill was not to take effect until July was another reason why it should not be pressed through now, because it was probable that before the 1st of July a general tariff bill would be passed including these articles. He wished to repeal or reduce the duties on other things as well as on tea and coffee, and he hoped Congress would not adjourn until it should have reduced taxation by at least $50,000,000 and abolished every feature of internal revenue except that on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco.

Mr. MORTON agreed with Mr. Trumbull that the reduction ought to be at least fifty millions. He was satisfied that we could afford to take off even sixty millions of taxation, including the internal revenue reduction.

Mr. BAYARD argued against weather cock legislation on the tariff and in favor of postponing the tea and coffee question until it could be considered in the general tariff bill to come from the House.

The amendment adding the free list was then rejected—yeas 17, nays 32.

Mr. THURMULL moved to amend the bill so as to repeal also the duties on coal and salt. Lost—yeas 14, nays 35.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to strike out the 1st of July, so to make the bill take effect immediately on its passage. Lost.

The bill was then passed. It provides that on and after July 1st next, tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duty shall be collected from the same kind. All tea and coffee which may be in said store, or bonded warehouses on said 1st of July shall be subject to no duty the entryon thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in said stores on said 1st of July on which duties shall have been paid shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

PRESERVATION OF WOODS.

The bill to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of woods on thepublic domain came up.

The bill was advocated by Mr. BANKS—Mr. McCormick's being the same as the others.

The main points of all arguments were the beneficial effect of trees on rain, climate and fertility of soil. After debate, the bill was rejected—85 to 88.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS addressed the House, and said he was in favor of the pending bill with certain amendments.

Mr. BECK followed in a speech in support of the bill. He favored the retention of the tax on whisky, tobacco and stamps; also the retention of the income tax.

Mr. BROOKS followed, and presented tables to show what the programme of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means is in regard to the tariff.

Mr. DAWES inquired of Mr. Brooks whether it was his intention, and that of his two Democratic associates on the Ways and Means Committee (Beck and Kerr), to support the bill.

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever we see a reduction of taxation pop up anywhere, we will go for it.

Mr. DAWES—I want to know whether you will support this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever you propose a reduction of forty per cent. we will go for it hard. When you propose a reduction of only ten per cent. we will go for it soft. We intend to vote for every available reduction of the tariff everywhere.

Mr. DAWES—Do you propose to vote for this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he intended to vote for the bill he reported?

Mr. DAWES repeated his question.

Mr. BROOKS—We do not intend to vote for it; and now will the gentleman from Massachusetts say that he will vote for it?

Mr. DAWES—I do not intend to vote for it in its present shape; and unless it be amended in some important particulars, I will vote against it.

Mr. BROOKS—Does the gentleman think it right to report a bill which he does not intend to support.

Mr. DAWES—I reported it in accordance with my public duties, and with the express permission, as I stated before to the House, that I dissented most emphatically from the essential provisions of it.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.)—I would like to inquire whether anybody is responsible for this bill? [Laughter.] Whose bill is it?

Mr. BROOKS—I do not think the Speaker could have made a fairer possible Committee on Ways and Means if he had tried four and a half on each side. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brooks went on to say that by his experience in the Committee on Ways and Means, he had been almost educated up to the point of being a free trader.

Mr. MCNEELEY took the position for free trade and direct taxation. The direct tax which he proposed was not a tax on real estate alone, but on all property—on everything the value of which is measured by money. He would abolish all tariff and internal revenue laws, including taxation on spirits and tobacco. He argue that the tax on spirits was a peculiar hardship on his own State (Illinois), which had last year paid a tax of over $10,000,000 on spirits, being nearly a third of the entire revenue from that source.

At the close of Mr. McNeeley's remarks, the committee rose.

REPLACING DESTROYED BONDS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the issue of United States bonds in cases of bonds destroyed or defaced without default on the part of the owners, under such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Passed.

The session of to-morrow evening was set apart for business of the Committee on Territories.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE SHARP SHOOTERS' FESTIVAL.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hay, of Illinois, Coburn, Cox, Campbell and Finkelnburg, a Committee to attend the National Sharp Shooters' Festival, at Highland, Ill., on the 19th of May next.

The House adjourned.

TEXAS.

Mexican Refugees Fleeing to Brownsville —Collision Between Roughs and the Police—Gen. McCook Guarding the River.

BROWNSVILLE, April 30.—This city is full of refugees of all classes from Mexico. Every house is full, and families are still crossing from Matamoras. The streets are thronged with women and children coming here for safety. Many prominent persons, Mexican and foreign, sent beyond the lines by Gen. Ceballas, commanding at Matamoras, have come here. Numbers of revolutionist sympathizers are here, and some deserters from both the Government and revolutionary forces.

Last night one of Cortina's Lieutenants created a disturbance in the Market Place, when the police attempted to arrest him, and were set upon by roughs, who exchanged some thirty shots with the police. One policeman was severely wounded. The citizens have organized a military company under command of Colonel John Ford to patrol the streets.

General McCook's entire force at Fort Brown is occupied in guarding the river line to enforce the observance of the neutrality laws. In the event of either party at Matamoras being defeated the refugees will seek safety on this side, and increase the already disorderly element here, which will demand the utmost vigilance of the military and civil authorities here to keep them in subjection.

UTAH.

The U. S. District Court Opened by the Territorial Marshal—Forty-Five Prisoners to be Released.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—The third district court was opened this morning by the Territorial Marshal instead of the United States Judge, Strickland, who announced that since the decision of the Supreme Court he would recognize the Territorial Marshal and Attorney as executive officers of this court. Assistant Attorney High presented a certified copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Engiebrecht case, and in conformity with the ruling therein, the manner of drawing petit juries since September, 1866, was illegal. He moved for leave to enter a *nolle pros.* in indictments found in that time, and that the prisoners be released. The Court ordered the *nolle pros.* to be entered, and the prisoners to be turned over to the Territorial Marshal, to be released during the day, unless steps are taken to detain them. The number that are to be set at liberty is forty-five, including twenty-four for murder, ten for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, two for adultery, three for riot, and three for libel.

LOUISVILLE.

The "Courier-Journal" and the "Liberal" Movement.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish an article against the nomination of Judge Davis and Palmer Curtin. It says, "either would be badly beaten if judged through the convention. We have to declare for the Democracy—that asks only a fair show of practical integrity and strength of the Liberal movement to give it hearty support. The movement is too young for intrigues. If we are to be beaten, we prefer to go down head and tail erect, with our colors flying. We shall not undertake the responsibility of carrying a certain failure. If the great press, the independent press, to lead the Liberal movement it will win, if desiring to do so. That press cannot see its way clear. The movement will lose. It cannot stand without a liberal press, and as far as we are concerned, we decline to publish by our name a Democratic ticket, which is able to find easier, safer and better occupation. There are half a dozen candidates whose nomination would simply split the Republican party. This split is indispensable to results."

BRIGANDAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

A Bold Stage Robbery.

The stage which arrived here yesterday from Palisade was stopped by four masked men near the Hay Ranch; twenty-two miles this side of Palisade, night before last, and robbed of about all the valuables on board, including the money and jewelry belonging to some of the passengers. The robbery occurred three miles south of Hay Ranch Station on an open plain. The robbers were apparently lying on the ground, and when the stage approached they all sprung up with one accord and commanded the driver to halt, which order was obeyed without argument. The passengers were assured that if they would keep still not one them should be molested. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box was handed down by the driver, and the leading man of the band proceeded to chop it open with an axe brought along for the purpose. Meanwhile the other three stood guard over the driver and passengers. It is supposed that the box of Wells, Fargo & Co. did not "pan out" very well, as the fellow was heard to curse his luck. At this stage of the proceedings it seems that the robbery of the passengers was resolved upon. Accordingly they were ordered out of the stage, one at a time, when their effects were duly taken charge of. The total amount taken from the passengers in money was only about two hundred dollars. Some three or four watches, however, were taken from the gentlemen. The passengers were "cleared out" they were ranged in a row at the rear of the stage, where one of the masqueraders kindly protected them with a shot-gun. The next move was to unlash the boot and go through the trunks and other baggage. This part of the work was done with a vengeance, the axe being used freely to smash things to pieces. The leader of the band, who appeared very desperate, swore that there was money aboard, and he intended to have it. He further said that he had been watching this opportunity for the benefit of his family for some time. One of the trunks was known to contain a quantity of jewelry, but whether it was taken is not known. A passenger thinks that in one of the trunks or boxes in the boot a large sack of money was found, as the robber notified one of his comrades in an undertone that he had struck it. After getting through, the robbers took out the swing horses and rode them off. They had two horses tied near by, and all four of the men went mounted to the ground. The robbers were described one, two, three four. Number one, a tall, slim man, with striped, prison-looking pants, and a large, broad-brimmed white felt hat, did the heavy work and issued most of the orders. It is thought by some people that Clifford and Parsons, the lately escaped convicts, were of the party. A Treasure city saloon-keeper, saved his watch and money by pacifying the bold robbers around among the robbers soon after being stopped. All hands were badly frightened, and two of the passengers got their heads under the seats and remained in that position until it was aged ont by the robbers. Some of the robbers were also badly frightened, and trembled violently at the beginning. The whole performance detained the stage about two hours.—*Eureka Sentinel, March 30th.*

The Senate from the Galleries.

Looking at the Senate from the galleries, one cannot help being struck with the average and marked physical difference between the men who compose the majority and those who belong to the minority. As a rule the former are of sanguine-lymphatic or sanguine-nervous temperaments, while the others are mostly men of bilious if not ultra-bilious natures. These differences are indicated by complexions and physique; especially as the Southern element comes to the front once more. Johnson, of Virginia, Hamilton, Maryland; Davis, West Virginia; Norwood, Georgia, and West of Louisiana (the latter though a Republican is a native of New Orleans), as well as Hamilton of Texas, are all men of marked appearance, brunette in tone, with spare frame, sharp features, and dark hair and eyes. The men of the new era are men of quite a different type. Among the Southern Democrats who are "native and to the manor born," Pool of South Carolina, is the only one who seems to belong to the more decided of Anglo-saxon physique. I think is it not easy to settle these marked distinctions of mere climate influences. There are race influences and race associations to be counted in. The Scotch-Irish, who in New Hampshire have toned into the ruddiness of the manor born, and which in its women has become a wonderful specimen of the blonde, a blonde having considerable share of English fulness and freshness, with intellectual and spiritual firmness that does not seem to belong to the blonde of any other people—I say this race in the Carolinas and Tennessee have become dark, almost swarthy, long and lean, wiry and muscular, with long narrow face, high features, forehead and craniuus of the broad-axe type dry in tone, keen and intense in logic and action, acrid and undissuable, full of bitterness of race, and pungently flavored by local and sectional prejudices and impulse. The character is both comical and provincial. Many times have been poured into the fusing alembic, which yet has held but not entirely mastered or compounded them. The chemistry has been arrested. Institutions and parties have marked them more than all the qualities which have affected other portions of our composite nationality, which is yet so distinctively native and racy of soil and flavor. The South was and still is provincial. The North was sectional, but only for nationality.

THE Democratic papers unanimously repudiate the assumption of the *World* that Mr. Charles Francis Adams would be an acceptable candidate to their party. This will not surprise any but the most purblind of political observers. Mr. Adams is too good a man for the Democracy—as he is for the majority of the Republican bolters. What can there be in common between men like Mr. Adams and Senator Fenton? What could Fenton and his followers hope for from a man of high character and sincere principle, like Mr. Adams? The *doctrinaires* who think that Mr. Adams would be acceptable to the Cincinnati bolters must fancy that they are living in Utopia. The new faction want a tool, not an independent man.

VICTOR EMMANUEL now makes his home in regal style in the Quirinal palace in the Eternal City.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CINCINNATI.

The Liberal Gathering.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

Nothing but Chaos.

GREELEY'S CHANCES IMPROVING.

The Pennsylvania Delegates.

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1872.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

To-day has been one of excitement among those interested in the convention which assembles to-morrow. Each batch of delegates that have arrived, has added fresh fuel, and has rendered it even more difficult to indicate what the results will be than it was early in the day.

NOTHING BUT CHAOS.

So far as candidates are concerned, there is nothing but chaos, though it appears quite evident that since noon the feeling in favor of Greeley for the first place has been increasing. The delegation from New York has received reinforcements from other quarters in favor of their favorite, and the general talk among the delegates indicates a growing strength in this direction. New York has decided to stand by him indefinitely for the chief place.

CANVASSING FOR CANDIDATES.

The Missouri delegates, at a meeting to day, were strong for Brown as their first choice, and when it was suggested that they should indidate some person as their second choice, there was a decided expression in opposition to be present considering a contingency that should be necessary for them to make a second choice. They did not elect their delegates to represent them in the Convention, but they will do so to-morrow.

The New England delegates held a general meeting to-night, though there are not as yet as many delegates in all the States of New England as there are votes to be cast. From New Hampshire W. H. Gove is the only delegate. Maine has Hamlin, of Portland, J. L. Lyford and D. T. Wright, of Lewistown, Munson, of Bangor, and Perkins, of Ellsworth. Massachusetts has a few more delegates than votes.

New England, it is said, will give the first complimentary vote for Sumner; then for Adams first, and Trumbull next, and would, it is said, be willing to take both Adams and Trumbull on same ticket without regard to person for the first. Edward Atherson is chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, David A. Wells of the Connecticut, and Edward Harrison of the Rhode Island.

In the event of Trumbull's nomination, there is some talk that Henry R. Selden would be urged for the second place by at least part of the New York delegation.

The Pennsylvania delegates, fifty-six in number, to-day agreed unanimously to support Gov. Curtin for the Presidency, the vote in all cases to be cast as a unit as the majority directs. The delegation from the State at large enlisted to-day are Colonel A. K. McClure, Morrow B. Lowry, Major General Thomas E. Kane, Hon. John Hickman, General Henry L. Cake, Charles F. Bauer, S. B. Rowe, Geo. H. Irvin. Philadelphia is represented by Wm. H. Ruddeman, Jno. W. Frazier, Wm. M. Dull, Thos. J. Worrill, Robert Morris, General Wm. B. Thomas, Fred Dittman, J. H. T. Jackson, J. H. Seyler, Wm. H. Armstrong, S. S. Ensinger, H. J. Gaimpert, Edwin T. Chase, Heinrich Weber and James Walker,—the remainder of the State as follows: Joshua Kane, Smedley Darlington, James W. Cake, James B. Boyer, Samuel Evans, Joseph M. Cluse, Alex. Irwin, Dr. A. S. Cummings, C. C. Stanbarger, A. J. Cherry, Charles Butling, P. M. Walters, John W. Reiff, Josiah Espy, Captain Austin, John Arthur, Thomas M. Scott, F. Dundee, Reid Phillips, J. H. Sorg, Thomas W. Weakly, Col. S. Wilcox, C. A. Reimer, Major C. P. Rohback, Charles Hower, E. L. White, H. A. Woodhouse, Wm. Weiss, J. C. Delazeune, Josiah Foster, Wm. Brough, David Sterill, O. H. Hunter, and Wm. R. Scott.

The following are the names of the delegates to represent Illinois in the Convention: Horace White, General George W. Smith, Francis Leeker, Wirt Dexter, John Wentworth, Leonard Swelt, N. K. Fairbanks, H. W. Bishop, K. O. Newton, S. M. Moore, J. H. Jordan, R. W. Smith Murray, Nelson Sidley Thomas, from Chicago; remainder of the State—E. Haines, D. S. Hammond, General Richard Rowell, General John Cook, General H. Diler, Thomas Wolfe, Henry Winter, Casper Burtz, H. C. Buxton, Dr. M. B. Brown, Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, Winfield S. Wilkinson, General Frederick Hecker, General Wm. C. Krofner, Captain Isaac Keys, Colonel Speed Butler, Hon. John Bryant, General D. H. Elliott, William Stacy, Hon. Washington Bushnell, Hon. D. L. Phillips, William Paddock Louisville, M. Babsck, Edward B. Pierce, Capt. A. Overdorff, Wm. Kellogg, B. McKeen, J. F. Grader, M. Goldfanny, C. Hazen, Chas. G. Johnson, J. N. Graddock, N. Y. Wilcox, Wm. Fithian, A. Grindley, Daniel Arter, J. S. McClellan, D. L. C. Prim, Geo. McDowall, Lawrence Weldon, Daniel Fitch, S. S. Parks, George W. Brown, Peter Pink, William Ermis, Daniel Bradly, S. L. Day, Bobt. Latbon, Stark R. Powell, C. H Moore, J. M. Wright, with striped, prison-looking pants, and a large, broad-brimmed white felt hat, did the heavy work and issued most of the orders. It is thought by some people that Clifford and Parsons, the lately escaped convicts, were of the party. A Treasure city saloon-keeper, saved his watch and money by pacifying the bold robbers around among the robbers soon after being stopped. All hands were badly frightened, and two of the passengers got their heads under the seats and remained in that position until it was aged ont by the robbers. Some of the robbers were also badly frightened, and trembled violently at the beginning. The whole performance detained the stage about two hours.—*Eureka Sentinel, March 30th.*

NEW YORK.

Trial of the Murderer Stokes Commenced.

A DARING ROBBERY.

"The World's" Protest Against "Intrusive Impertinence."

NEW YORK, April 30, 1872.

PROBABLY FATAL FALL.

An unknown man—believed to be a Western merchant—fell into the area of the Astor House last evening. He was taken up insensible and carried to the Park Hospital. His injury is mortal. A life policy in favor of Richard B. D. Barlow was found on his person.

THE "WORLD" PROTEST AGAINST "INTRUSIVE IMPERTINENCE."

The *World* to-morrow, in reply to articles of the Albany *Argus* and Washington *Patriot*, protests against what it calls the intrusive impertinence of a clique of Democratic Congressmen in their attempt to control the Cincinnati Convention in the interest of Judge Davis and their denunciation of the *World* for expressing its honest judgment in entire independence of the investigating committee. "It has been," says the *World*, "our settled wish that the Cincinnati Convention should not act nor appear to act under any sort of Democratic duress, and we have, in expressing our preference for Adams, at least demonstrated that there is no united attempt at Democratic dictation, and have saved the Liberal Republicans from the imputation of acting as mere side shows to the Democratic Party, and attempting to take the system of nominating Presidential Candidates and Congressional caucus, which broke down in 1834 from its own rottenness, is preposterous anachronism. The proclaimed purpose of the Cincinnati Convention is reform of the Government, and if the Convention acts devisely, it will aim to present a candidate for President, who, with a maximum of Republican popularity and a minimum of Democratic hostility, possesses the highest qualifications for the office. Who of all the named candidates." It concludes, combines these requisites in so eminent a degree as Mr. Adams.

SENTENCED.

Edward Scott and James Carroll, negroes, members of a gang of burglars who for a long time have successfully worked in the eastern districts of Brooklyn, were yesterday convicted in the Court of Sessions, and sent to prison twenty and fifteen years respectively.

In the same Court, George F. Driscall was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for poisoning a Catholic priest, and obtaining money under false pretence for missionary purposes.

DANGEROUS ROBBERY.

Early this morning three men in a wagon filled with milk cans drove to John M. Stearns' silk factory, 213 East Forty-second street. One of them knocked at the office door, which was opened by the porter, who was at once struck down by the former, a conversation another struck him on the head with a club, and he fell insensible. He was then bound and gagged, and five thousand dollars' worth of silks stolen. No arrests.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

The case of Edward Stokes came up before Judge Cardozo this morning. A bill of exceptions was presented by the plaintiff's counsel against the validity of the indictment, whereforo counsel asked a stay of proceedings. The Judge denied the motion for a stay of proceedings, which was then vacated. The counsel then asked time to put in a plea. The District Attorney assented, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

SELLING EXPLOSIVE OILS.

The *Tribune* says that forty-eight persons were fined for selling explosive oils last week, and eighteen more await examination. Since the recent exposures nearly four hundred culprits have been brought before the Courts, and only two or three persons are known to sell explosive oils.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

Several children were injured (not seriously) in a panic occasioned by fire in the cellar of a public school on One Hundred and Ninth street to-day.

THE BELGIAN MURDERER.

Judge Bedford overruled the motion to quash the indictment for larceny against Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer.

NINTH REGIMENT COLONELCY.

Col. Jerome B. Fellows was tendered and accepted the Colonelship of the Ninth Regiment, made vacant by the death of Fisk.

CONKLING NOT RETURNED.

The reported return of Conkling, the defaulting cashier of the Market Savings Bank, is unfounded.

BAY FLOUR MILL DAMAGED.

The Bay Flour Mill in Brooklyn was damaged to the amount of $25,000 by fire last night. Insured for $15,000.

DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

During the past week there have been eighty-one additional cases of small-pox and twenty-nine cases of spotted fever in Brooklyn.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Thuringia, from Hamburg, and New York, from Bremen, have arrived.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

KENTUCKY.

Bold Bank Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, five men mounted on splendid horses, dashed into the town of Columbia, Adair county, Ky., stopped and dismounted at the Deposit Bank. Two with pistols in hand held the horses, and the three, with drawn revolvers, entered the bank. Four unarmed gentlemen and ladies, including the cashier, R. A. C. Martin, and a member of the Legislature, Jas. Garnett, were inside. The men demanded the keys of the safe, and one attempted to shoot Garnett, but the latter knocked off the pistol, the explosion of which burned his hand. All the gentlemen in the bank escaped except the cashier, who stood by his post, refusing under fearful threats to unlock the safe. One of the scoundrels shot him dead, and the latter finally commenced to pilfage the bank of the money outside of the safe, which they could not open. Meanwhile the two outside fired pistols in all directions, driving every body off the street. Garnett was also sudden, unexpected and brief, that the town seemed panic stricken till the robbers mounted their horses and dashed out of the town. The citizens immediately organized and started in pursuit, and at last accounts were gaining rapidly on the fugitives. The amount of money secured is supposed not to be large.

Martin was a gentleman of high character, and his violent death is deeply regretted. Great excitement prevails in the country over the outrage, and the robbers will probably be lynched on the spot if secured.

THE CAPITAL.

The British Counter Case.

SWISS EMIGRATION.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1872.

CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet session was of very short duration to-day. No extraordinary business was under consideration.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will continue moving eastwardly from Lake Superior into Canada. Brisk and probably high westerly winds will prevail over the upper lakes region, and extend to the lower lakes region during to-night and on Wednesday morning. Cloudy and threatening weather with rain will probably extend over the Southern and Middle States during to-night and over New England on Wednesday. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail over the upper lakes region and to the Ohio Valley. Cautionary signals are continued at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

SWISS EMIGRATION.

Dr. William Joos, a member of the National Council of Switzerland, called on the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to-day, in company with John Hitz, Consul General, bringing a letter of introduction from Hon. Horace Rubbee, United States Minister Resident in that Republic. Dr. Joos visits this country for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable localities for Swiss settlers, and to secure them from imposition in reaching and establishing themselves in their new home. The Doctor will visit Tennessee, Virginia, and other Middle and Western States.

BRITISH COUNTER CASE RECEIVED.

A number of copies of the British counter case were received at the British Legation yesterday, and six of them were given to the Department of State. There was a good deal of talk among the members of the House of Representatives to-day, several of the most prominent of them expressing the belief from information received that our claims for consequential damages are to be abandoned.

DEMAND FROM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Negley, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which is in effect a demand from the managers of fourteen railroads that they be paid the difference between full passenger fare and the rate of two cents per mile allowed by the Government during the war for the transportation of troops.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COURIER FROM RUSSIA.

To-day the Secretary of State introduced to the President Chevalier Baron D'Offenburg, sent by his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, on an extraordinary mission to the United States. The usual formalities were observed.

RECRUITS FOR THE WEST.

Special orders from the War Department direct the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service to send one hundred and eighty men to the Department of the Platte.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lewis Feach, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, and Thomas N. Lee, Postmaster at Hancock, Michigan.

SALES OF ARMS AGAIN.

The Senate Arms Committee will meet next Monday. Mr. Hamlin is preparing a report, and Mr. Stevenson will present a paper embodying his views as the minority of the committee.

U. S. CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The United States currency of all kinds outstanding at this date is $401,595,273.

PENN YAN.

Destructive Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30.—A very destructive fire broke out in the village of Penn Yan to-day. Fifty houses were burned. Steamers were ordered from Elmira and Canandaigua to suppress the flames.

Midnight.—The lower part of the village of Penn Yan is badly burned. Over twenty dwelling houses and about thirteen mills, stores and machine shops are destroyed. Nearly every house on Jacob and part on Main street is burned.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of Lieutenant Governor Gravelly.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The report of the death of Lieutenant Governor Grvelly is confirmed. He died at his house in Cedar county on Sunday morning, after a brief illness. Governor Gravelly has been prominent in State politics for many years, and served a term in Congress from 1866 to 1868.

COLUMBUS.

Morgan Raid Claims.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—Governor Noyes today appointed J. R. Cockerill, of Ad

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. H. LILLEY, Lebanon;
HON. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. S. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 42½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜@112½.

We have made arrangements for a full report of the proceedings of the Liberal Republican Convention to-day, having a special reporter in the tent of the great dissatisfied.

The *Tribune* [illegible] lex. H. [illegible] resident [illegible] stated [illegible] Adams will suit [illegible] South. So they go.

If harmony prevails at the Cincinnati Convention to-day, we shall be much surprised. The delegates are all self-constituted, and if kept out of the assembly will grow sour and revengeful. We shall patiently await to see what we shall see.

Morrow B. Lowry, an effectually played out politician, is in Cincinnati *mis*-representing the people of Erie county, whose confidence he long since forfeited. Such men may shine among strangers, but their influence at home is exceedingly small.

Massachusetts papers continue to criticise the style of Charles Francis Adams late letter, while the journals of New York find fault with both matter and style. They hold that the style was frivolous and the matter was undignified. We think still, that the letter was artfully conceived to suit all tastes, and as a bid for the Presidency, is likely to succeed.

President Grant has declared in favor of the application of the eight hour law, with full wages, to all governmental laborers. He could hardly do anything else, since Congress enacted the law. Clerks in the employ of the United States, letter carriers and others, will rejoice over the decision. Newspaper men and compositors average over fifteen hours steady work every day through the year, but no governmental influence can remedy the matter.

The *World* is not happy in its latest illustration. It compares the Cincinnati movement to the resistless avalanche. Stand from under that avalanche, say we, if you wish to escape being crushed. The avalanche is bound to tumble and carry with it all within its reach. We predict that the present "political avalanche," as the Cincinnati movement is dubbed by the *World*, will carry down with it all who take it for a safe sled-track. Get out of the way, all good Republicans, the avalanche is coming.

Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the representatives of the press at Porkopolis, far outnumbered those wishing to be known as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Can it be that the old dodge is being tried? Hassanreck is reported to have stated that there are three hundred "reporters" in Cincinnati, and only fifty full fledged delegates with constituencies behind them. The "crowd" is not so dense, as yet, that the taverns of the Queen City has failed to lodge them. To-day will settle that matter, however.

The New York *World* says:

> It is our honest opinion—an opinion in which all but spoils-hunting politicans will agree—that Mr. Adams would make a most able, respectable, upright, cautious and independent President; and that Democrats would have less to defend or apologize for supporting him than in indorsing any other candidate who has heretofore acted with the Democratic party.

How is that for an emphatic endorsement of one of President Grant's appointees? If the *World* keeps on in the good work it will presently be found endorsing other Republican officers. The *World* moves.

Things are getting pretty badly mixed up in Spain. It seems queer that in Mexico and Cuba, as also in the home country, the fighting is about of the same order, and is always unintelligible. Don Carlos, in one despatch, is announced as having crossed the frontiers with ten thousand choice troops, (such as Falstaff had, we suppose,) threatening the forces of Seranno, and gaining strength every hour. In the next we find him in a delightful retreat in Switzerland, eating cold ices, and drinking juleps with his fighting brother, Don Alphonso. Truly, they have a queer way of carrying on war in Spain, as well as in Cuba and Mexico.

We find the following doleful lament in the New York *Tribune's* Cincinnati despatches, and take it to mean that the correspondent thinks things begin to look blue already:

> "The cloud hovering in the air at this writing is enough to reduce even those keen and polished Cincinnatians to a mental collapse; at all events, one primary purpose of the Liberal call will come to pass, one desire of the country will be answered abundantly; there is or will be consultation and counseling for and by the people."

There can be no objection to the "primary purpose" of the soreheads in "counseling" and consulting. If they do this without bias, and for the good of the party and the country, they will finally agree to support General Grant for the Presidency.

There is a general belief, outside of the Grant circles, that the Cincinnati ticket will be the winning one in the ensuing Presidential election.—*World.*

How do you like that kind of music, Mr. *Post?* But, before answering, read the following from the same article in the Democratic organ:

> The World has steadily deprecated all attempts at Democratic interference at Cincinnati, wishing the nominations to be the spontaneous choice of the Liberal Republicans, and advising the Democratic party to retain its full liberty of action, and keep itself in a position to freely indorse or ignore the Cincinnati candidates according to its judgment of their character.

After howling for Adams with all its might, and predicting the success of the sore-head ticket, it had the impudence to add that it deprecates all Democratic influence at Cincinnati, and wants that party to remain free to "indorse or ignore" the candidates. If it is to be the "winning ticket," Democracy had better "indorse" it. Either that, or indorse Grant; which?

The Endorsement of Charles F. Adams beforehand by the *World*, and its pledges that his nomination at Cincinnati to-day would be acceptable to the Democratic party, are being repudiated in the most emphatic manner by the leading journals of that party, both East and West. In fact, the editor of the *World*, like him of the *Tribune*, is too apt to indulge the delusive hope that his own preferences are but the reflected sentiments of the people. His shameless apologies for Tweed and his confederates did not cease, until the people in thundering tones—Democrats and Republicans—had expressed the wish that the end of Tammany should come. His efforts to screen the bloody and cowardly rioters of last July, in New York, were only stopped when the entire city hissed, and pointed at him the finger of scorn. His attempt, at this time, to dictate the policy and name the candidates for the Democratic party is likely to prove as unsuccessful as his former acts were unwise. We yesterday printed the dissent of the *Freeman's Journal*, and now the Albany *Argus*, an admitted "organ" of the national unterrified protests in the most violent manner against the attempt to pledge the party to any man. Verily these children are wayward.

The fires of Vesuvius are at last abating. They have equalled in force and volume anything of the kind recorded in history. Various openings have been made in the mountain top, but with each one the fires and eruptions slackened. The heavens, for miles around the scene, have been black with the ashes and smoke by day, and lurid by night with the brilliancy of the fire. Cinders and scoria have been carried by the high winds prevailing many miles away. The depth of the stream of molten lava, which is still running, is said to be in some places sixteen feet, and the village of San Sebastiano is still in danger, as the volume still forces its way over the face of the country. The King has gone in person to the scene of desolation to direct measures for the relief of the people. Thousands of acres of cultivated lands, including rich vineyards, wheat fields and pasture lands, have been overwhelmed by ashes, scoria and lava, completely burying them out of sight and destroying them forever for agricultural purposes. Worst of all, the loss of life is reported as heavy, and so far it has been impossible to estimate it. Thousands of visitors flocked to the scene when the eruption began, many of whom are supposed to be lost. Families are scattered over miles of waste plains, and no approximation to the loss of life can yet be made. It is hoped that when the worst is known, it may not exceed the fears of all present.

As we write, the news reaches us that the bill removing the duty from tea and coffee is likely to come up and pass the Senate. In case this action is had, it will require a thorough alteration in the tariff bill as reported in the House by Mr. Dawes, a matter which no one but a free-trader will regret. The House should promptly take up and adopt the Kelly substitute, and relieve the country from its present embarrassment. We can see no sense in, or excuse for further delay in this exceedingly important matter. Congress should lay all else aside and devote its whole time to perfecting and adopting the revenue and tariff bills. We know of one interest which is languishing, lying wholly idle, and there may be and doubtless are others, on account of the undetermined revenue bill. The one we speak of is the match business. One firm in this trade pays the Government $60,000 per annum for stamps. The new revenue bill, as proposed, removes this stamp tax from matches, and, of course, dealers are loth to stock up with the article until the matter is finally settled one way or the other. In the meantime thousands of hands are idle, awaiting this decision. Everything should be set aside until these important bills are passed. Our information now is that the rest of this week will be consumed, probably, in the discussion of the general principles of the revenue and tariff bills, with much Buncombe speech-making on both sides. Friday may end this intolerable nuisance, after which the bill will be taken up, item by item, with five-minute speeches permitted, until finally disposed of. It will be three or four weeks before the tariff bill can possibly pass, if this order is adhered to. We implore our members to go to work in earnest, and leave politics alone for the present. The people demand this, so long as important legislation is pending. By all means, settle at once and forever the tea and coffee tax by striking it off, thus leaving these luxuries of the poor and rich alike, free.

Is the Republican party divided? The Democratic journals of the country joyfully proclaim that it is. We earnestly insist that it is not. It is true that quite a large number of ambitious and dissatisfied men who have heretofore contributed largely to its past successes, have become soured and rebellious, and deserted the ranks in order to give expression to their petty wrath. They will hardly be missed in the ranks of the myriads who adhere devoutly, and through principle alone, to the holy principles founded on Truth, Justice and Universal Liberty and Equality, which are the foundation rocks of the Republican party. All through our political history we discover similar defections in great political parties. Desertions have occurred from them as frequently as they have from armies. If men never changed their opinions of men and measures, either honestly or dishonestly, then where would be the use of maintaining dividing lines in politics? A party that once demonstrates its numerical superiority at the ballot box might be awarded the field in all succeeding years, for there would be no use in feeling the pulses of the people by opposition to discover if any great change had taken place in their views and feelings. The Republican party never could hold all its members as a unit, as it is progressive in its nature. It moves forward regardless of the fact that many stragglers may be left in the rear, or that frequent desertions may occur. We are not among those who attach little or no importance to the Liberal movement inaugurated by dissatisfied members of the Republican household that will to-day culminate in the nomination of a national ticket by the Cincinnati Convention. The movement is measurably an important one. But there is no good ground furnished in it for any degree of alarm. Grant is yet strong with the masses. If he be nominated in Philadelphia, and he certainly will be, there is hardly a doubt that he will be triumphantly elected, despite all the powers and machinations of his enemies. The defection in our own ranks will be more than compensated for in the accessions we will have from the Democratic party, for there are thousands of that fold who mostly opposed Grant as an experimental President who have been attracted to his side since he has so nobly demonstrated his ability to preside over our great nation. In the present view of the situation we can believe nothing else but that a grand and overwhelming triumph over all its enemies awaits the Republican party in this good year of our Lord 1872.

THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, which commences its session in Brooklyn to-day, is one of the most important ecclesiastical gatherings of the country, and will attract considerable attention in church circles for the next four or five weeks. It is the law making power of the church, meeting every four years, and is composed of one ministerial delegate from each Annual Conference for every thirty ministers, and two lay delegates from each Annual Conference having two or more ministerial. The present Conference, according to this ratio, will consist of 292 ministers, and 129 laymen, representing 12 annual conferences. In addition there will also be fraternal delegates from Canada, from Europe, from India, and from nearly every religious denomination in this country, but they will have no voice in the deliberations.

The Lay delegates, after a contest of more than half a century, will be admitted, for the first time at this session, and one of the delicate matters before the Conference will be the introduction of this new element into the church's great council, so as to have perfect harmony.

The most important item of business will be the election of new Bishops, of whom it is expected at least half a dozen will be chosen. By death and old age, the number of effective Bishops has been reduced to four since the last General Conference. The work demands ten or a dozen, and the Episcopacy will have to be strengthened accordingly. Among those favorably mentioned for this high office, is our townsman, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College. The German and African Methodists have asked for Bishops, but the feeling is that no one will be elevated to the position simply on account of nationality or color. The Bishops are elected for life. The movement which was first started in 1836 to have them elected every four years, was universally condemned then and when revived last year, was as emphatically denounced by every annual Conference. It is possible, however, that some changes may be made in the plan for Episcopal residence and visitation. They now have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole church and the majority reside in the East. It is proposed, however, to give each a distinct field of operations, to be changed at certain periods, and to have them reside somewhere within the bounds of that district. Methodists, however, are very tenacious in reference to the Episcopacy and will be chary of any change.

Next in interest to this item of business will be the settlement of that troublesome New York Book Concern muddle, of which our readers have heard so much the past year. The Committee, at latest accounts, could not agree upon any satisfactory conclusion, the majority saying there was no "irregularity," and the minority insisting there was. The Conference, however, must settle it. It is probable there will be exciting times when it is called up.

Among the minor details to be disposed of will be the election of editors, book agents and other officers for the next four years. Two of them—the book agent and editor of the *Advocate*—come to Pittsburgh. The candidates are almost as thick as blackberries in summer time. The present incumbents have given satisfaction, and will probably not be displaced except in case of combinations of other interests, but it is impossible to anticipate certainly the result.

There are other interesting matters to come up such as overtures for union with the Church South and with the Methodist (Protestant) churches, both of which are offshoots; union with the Evangelical Association; new questions in church discipline; new laws, &c., all of which will require considerable attention and time, so that the Conference will transact business with rapidity if it concludes its labors by the first week in June. These General Conferences are expensive luxuries—the estimate of cost to the church, of the present one being $40,000—but Methodist liberality never falters in a good cause.

THE FLOWERY LAND.

Something of the Past and Present of Yedo.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 26, 1872.

Yedo, that immense city, which in the geographics of my school boy days was always spelled with two "d's" and given a fabulous population that ranked it with the great cities of the world, has suffered not a little in my appreciation of its greatness, since I have visited it in proper person, and studied its oriental peculiarities amid the gaze of the heathen who do business in its streets. Thanks to the progressive spirit of the Mikado's government, the stranger is not now forbidden, to wander at will over the city nor to dwell within its gates. Yedo has been much over-rated and I doubt much if it contains more than 500,000 resident people. The Japanese authorities are now taking the census and we will soon have that statistical point settled. As nearly all Japanese houses but the residences of the nobles, are but one story high, what they lack in height, they make up for in other directions, and consequently the city spreads over a very extensive area, giving to casual visitors a false idea of its greatness.

Yedo has only been the capital since the advent of the Mikado to sole sovereignty. Formerly Kio-to, an interior city, was the residence of the Court and it was there that the present Mikado spent his youth in the seclusion that the old regime imposed upon him. Once a year the Tycoon held Court at Yedo, when the Daimios or feudal chiefs met to renew their allegiance, bringing with them their vassal retinues and vieing with each other in the display of wealth and power. Each had his particular house or "Yash-ki" in Yedo near by the "Naisn Mairo," or castle of the Tycoon—now the residence of the Mikado —and in these Yash-ki's are disused and fast falling into decay. In the olden time, were gathered the wealth and the chivalry of Dai Nippon, and here under the vigorous rule of the head of Toko-gawa, the rich princes of Sat-suma, of Hi-zen, and of Cho-siu emulated each other in struggles for the favor of their sovereign. "Mais nous avons change tout cela." The Mikado now dwells in the mansion of the Tycoon and holds both his and his own power, and much more that both united never held in the olden time. The Dai-mios have surrendered to the Crown the power they were once wont to wield, have become the servants of the man they brought to power, and their revenues have been reduced to ten per cent. of their former size by the will of this same man, who four years ago, immured in the recesses of his nominal prison at Kio-to, was regarded by half Japan as a myth, and who now may be occasionally seen riding round the thoroughfares of Yedo in a carriage of European make.

I have visited Yedo many times, but regard my first visit there in June, 1870, the most interesting; then a visit was by no means so common a journey, nor was it at that time quite as safe a one, unless you were armed with the virtues of a Japanese passport. The treaty limits then extended a little more than half way to the capital, ceasing at a little stream near the village of Kawra-saki, where in those days stood a large sign-board warning foreigners that this was the Rubicon. There was also a guard-house where lounged the two-sworded officials and cavalry of Japan, ready to escort and give protection to Yedo to those who came and had a passport, or to follow with lynx-eyed vigilance any who might wish to evade the law, but not even the most curious cared in those times to venture over the boundaries. The occasion of my first visit to the capital was the presentation to the Mikado of the credentials of C. E. De Long, Esq., Minister of the United States to Japan, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to which honorable post he was raised at that time by our Government. I was kindly invited by this gentleman to make one of his party at the audience with the ruler of Japan. I have told you before that the road joining this place and the capital is the national military road of the Empire. The Tokai-do—the usual Japanese name for Yedo, being Tokei—and Do-To. This is the ordinary way of going there, though there are small steamboats by the bay.

Two places on the road to Yedo are usually noticed by foreigners going to the capital. One the inner teahouse O-cha-ya, where horses are generally shifted, and the other, the Japanese execution ground. The tea-house, kept by a Japanese woman, known to all the residents there as "Black-eyed Susan," owes its popularity to a story told of its dark-eyed proprietress. Some years ago when the anti-foreign feeling was very strong, an English army officer was out riding on the Tokai-do, and was attacked by some Yakonins, or two sworded officers belonging to the procession of a Dai-mio, passing at the time, and for which the Englishman had hesitated or refused to turn out, cut by a slash from the sword of a Yakonin across the back. The Japanese are so expert in the use of their weapons, and the blades so trenchant, that in drawing them from their sheath, they can almost invariably give a fatal cut. The Englishman, unarmed, fled on his horse, but becoming weak from the loss of blood, sought shelter in this woman's house. True to the humanity so graceful to the sex, she concealed him in an interior room beneath a Japanese mat, and had the foresight to urge his horse to flight. But unhappily for the poor man, he was tracked by his blood to the house, dragged forth, and slain in spite of Susan's entreaties.

Susan has always been remembered kindly by the foreigners who pass by her way, and she has realized from the profits of her little tea-house, what a native considers a handsome fortune. She has taken a husband, and has numerous little black-eyed Susan's around her doorstep. One of her children, a boy, has been sent to England to be educated by the relatives of the murdered Englishman.

The Japanese execution grounds, where all the criminals in this part of Japan are beheaded or crucified, is on the Tokaido, a few miles from Yedo. It is a fresh green spot of turf from which there is view of the bay and the East,—and here at sunrise—the Japanese condemned are always executed at this time—on almost any morning the public executioner may be seen at his bloody work. The heads of the most notorious criminals and the bodies of those who suffer crucifixion are exposed—the former on bamboo poles—to the passers-by on the highway. I remember that one evening, as I rode by on my way to Yedo, there were three of these ghastly heads looking down on the Tokaido and the waters of the Bay of Yedo.

Japanese law is cruel, inquisitorial and bloody, and all the ingenuities of torture are still showered on the poor wretches unhappy enough to fall within its power.

As one reaches Omagawa and then Sinagawa the suburbs of Yedo he begins to have some idea of Japanese city life. The Tokai-do for nearly two miles and a half from the city is almost one continuous line on both sides, of shops and stores, with the wares scattered out in front of them. The crowd begins to increase as you near the city; you pass great numbers of the two-wheeled carriages drawn by coolies—"Jin-rik-sha's" the vehicles of Yedo—the estimated number in the city being 68,000 from which the government receives a revenue of $17,000 a month; every one not too poor to pay for this luxury—and he must be poor indeed who cannot afford this mode of travel—uses them. The thick-limbed *man-horse* that pulls you in this "Jin-rik-sha" (man-power-cart) will convey you all over the city of Yedo, and charge but a quarter "bu"—about (7) seven cents; the costumes of these "coolies" might seem odd at first to Europeans as they wear no clothes but a cloth round the loins, but you soon grow accustomed to the "nothing-to-wear" propensities of the Japanese, and I have seen a New York belle, daughter of an ex-M.C., riding in one of these "Jin-rik-shai's." Crossing a ditch or canal that extends all around Yedo, as you leave Sina-gawa, you enter the main street of the city proper; the canal is called the "Chori." There is also another large canal in the centre of the city dividing it into two parts, "Hon djo" and "Soto-Siro;" in the latter division are the principal government buildings the palace and grounds of the Mikado—the "Naisin-Mairo," and the once palaces of the greater Daimio's. A ride of two miles in the main streets—crossing the canal last spoken of—you bring up at the Skidji or Hotel the only one in the city, erected by some speculating Japanese merchants, who expected on the opening of the city to monopolize the hotel business. It is managed by an interest by an American, and though not quite as good as the average Pittsburgh hotel, is yet endurable. It had one recommendation, it was built earthquake proof. I recollect my first night in the place. I counted thirty-two distinct shocks, expecting after each one, by the swaying of the building, to see it come down. I was considerably relieved in the morning when told by my little heathen boy that the building was earthquake proof. Near the Skidji, which faces the Bay of Yedo, are the Japanese military school, the naval school and Foreign Office. A visit to the schools shows numbers of Japanese youth being instructed in the branches of the two professions by European instructors, generally French for the army and English for the navy. In the "Gai-msho," or Foreign Office the Hon. E. P. Smith, lately in the State Department at Washington, and now Crown Lawyer for the Japanese Government, has his residence.

One notices the great number of soldiers in Yedo; though curbed by the law to a great extent, they are still quite turbulent as they are always amused when knocked with "wine and insolence" the European had better pass by on the other side. It is not absolutely safe for a foreigner to go about the streets of Yedo unarmed, and especially after night; a government guard may be had for the asking, and they are responsible for your safety with their lives. The army is indifferently clad; gray is the prescribed color, and the uniform of European cut and make. "Motley seems, however, to be the wear," as the government has been the prey of greedy contractors. As I have spoken of the army I may as well say of the navy, that it is fair—one of their vessels being the rebel ram "Stonewall." They have at Yokoska, near Yokohama one of the finest dockyards in the world, superior to anything of the kind in the United States. The machinery, &c., in the shops, though good, has been bought at the most exorbitant prices. I don't say Pittsburgh manufacturers, would be any more liberal had they to deal with the Japanese than the French were who supplied the material in the workshops of this yard, but I do know positively that they could have furnished all or nearly all the articles for half the prices paid the French; sent them here by the longest way round, allowing for a half a dozen shipwrecks by the way; set them up at Yokoska, and cleared 50 per cent.

The English are now building the "Tap's" a railroad to Yedo, 25 miles, 3 feet guage $5,000,000. They have been at it 3 years, and have managed to get it built a little more than half way,—now I believe they want more money! and the "Jap's" will give it to them, mortgaging the customs of another treaty port, as those of this one are, to the Bank of England! Still the Japanese are progressing,—one more example of it. A Japanese gentleman, one of the Sam-u-rai, came to me the other day, and said:—"I want to travel in America, I would like to see your country, &c. I have an idea I would like New York city, and feel that the vocation of a merchant would just suit me! Can you tell me how much money I ought to take with me to travel decently, and to follow up my idea in New York?" I looked at the fellow, his dark, but open countenance, and bright black eye, and saw at once he was in downright earnest. Here was a Japanese, rich in Japan, with perhaps 500 "Ko-ku's" of rice ($3,000) a year, impressed with the Shakespearean idea, "That home-keeping youth have ever homely wits" wanting to travel in America, and above all, to become, with just a smattering of our language a merchant in New York! Now believing as I did that this man's happiness lay nearer his home, nearer Yedo than New York, I gave him my answer. "If you are anxious to travel in the United States, —and as a Japanese gentleman should travel, and enjoy yourself, it would be necessary to furnish yourself with about $2,500 which, used properly, would enable you to see the best part of the United States, "but," said I, "as regards becoming a merchant in New York city, if you really have your mind set on that, it would be indispensable for you to take with you at least the lowest possible estimate—$100,000." The "Jap" looked surprised and said: "As for the $2,500 he could easily raise that, but the $100,000 seemed too much. "No," said I, "it is not too much. I estimate that $50,000 will last you the first year, and the remaining $50,000 about two years longer; by that time you could return to Japan without any money, and with a tolerable fair idea of New York mercantile life." The "Jap" *saw* in a few moments and left, thanking me with all the profuse politeness of his race, and has, I am happy to say, concluded to continue his dealings in rice, to court again the society of his heathen wife and "young barbarians," to deprecate the wrath of his household gods, and to live and die, like MacGregor, with his foot on his native heath. But this is a long deviation from the "Skidji" at Yedo. In my next I will be able, at least, to conduct you into the sacred precincts of the "Naisn-Mairo" where royalty abides. J. B. B.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cheapness of land in that State and its magnificent climate, a great exodus is taking place from the State of Virginia. The emigration is generally to the Western and Southern States and Territories.—Oregon, Colorado, California, Nevada, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Within a few weeks over seventy families removed from one county (Grayson) alone. The press of the Old Dominion styles the emigrants "unfilial Virginians," and argues that no means may be taken to encourage foreign immigrants into the State, in order to preserve portions of it from becoming literally desert wastes.

COMPLAINT is made in Georgia and some other Southern States of the scarcity of cotton seed. An examination of the beds show that the interior mass has become heated, and that serious injury to large quantities has been the result.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

The Common Elfe of Men.

After the hymn was sung, he gave out his text: "Of those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?"

Our young friends had never heard such a sermon. They were magnetized by the speaker's personal power; they were led along in perfect sympathy by his simplicity; they were moved to intense feeling by his undisguised emotion. In the beginning, this or that quaint illustration or suggestion, thrown in without any reserve in his curious Yorkshire dialect, made them turn to each other sometimes with a sympathetic smile. But, before he was done, sympathy expressed itself rather by pressure of hand with hand, or stillness even more rapt than ever. For he was speaking now of the mutual and common life of men. How impossible for any one of us to live for himself, or to die for himself! We must not say nor think, that those are publicans, and we are poorer than they; do they sin, it is not because the atmosphere of their lives has been so tainted? and who is responsible for that atmosphere, if not we, among the rest? He just alluded to the horrible frauds detected just then in the New York ring, but it was without invective; from that allusion he passed on to speak with intense feeling of that average conscience of the nation, in which the conception of the execution of such frauds could be possible; and he held man, women and child to the duty of purifying that conscience and quickening the common life. The whole hushed assembly testified by its subdued manner, as the service ended, to the power of his personal appeal.—Robert Collyer's last sermon before the fire, from *Old and New for May.*

HEART DISEASE.
A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.
PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate members of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating, refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole population in an attitude of defence, with every available point fortified and guarded, and as nearly invulnerable to malignant influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

36 cases received at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869, St. Louis County court House. Missouri.

This finest wonderful spring is attracting, from its purity and peculiarities, the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck, flowing with such force as to throw the augur several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electric or Magnetic power, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of nature's curiosities. The water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, gravel, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervous diseases.

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We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an
Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,
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Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.
As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.
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A large stock, Plain and Fancy, new styles.
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A Large Stock, New Styles and Fabrics in
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For Spring and Summer wear, at very low prices,
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Joseph Horne & Co.,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 30, 1872.

The tone of the money market since our last, has undergone no change of any moment. April has closed with everything, financially speaking, looking auspicious.

There is but little doing in local stocks. The best kind command good prices, when offered, and are not largely on the market for sale. Columbia oil continues dull and heavy; the stock is offered for sale at 17½@18, but buyers seem disposed to hold off for the present. Allegheny Suspension Bridge stock was offered at 50cts. during the day, without eliciting a bid. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are held firmly at 94½@95. Connellsville 6s offered for sale at 86. We note sales of Allegheny City 6s, in the Philadelphia market at 90. For the Pittsburgh 6s, 74½ is bid. Central Transportation stock is selling at 44¼@45; Empire at 53@54. The eastern markets are heavy to-day, and the transactions are reported as unusually light. Governments are a shade weaker, in sympathy with the decline in the gold premium.

The National Bank statement up to the close of business, Friday, the 26th inst, has been called for. The statement so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, will be a fair one, and the Banks will for sometime, be obliged to extend their lines of discount. In local securities there is nothing doing, holders seeming disinclined to part with their securities at present prices, being unable to decide in favor of other returns, as to future profits. There is considerable inquiry now, that the prices of copper has advanced so largely; in regard to copper stocks; many of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, regret having sold out their mines, thinking that a little patience had been exercised, it would have turned out more profitable.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company pays the usual quarterly dividend of $5 per share on its full complement of 88,000 shares, or at the rate of $1,600,000 in dividends per annum. Competent judges estimate that the net profits of this company for 1872 cannot fall short of $3,200,000, equal to $40 per share.

Insurance stocks are looking better, the score from the Chicago fire having become almost obliterated. As regards the general trade of our city, all branches are active and the indications are proving profitable at the present time. The iron men are overrun with orders and the coal men are making active preparation for another rise, which it is trusted they will not have long to wait for.

The exports during March were comparatively small. The following comparison represents currency values, except as regards specie, which is given at its value:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Six mos. end-			
ing Jy. 1.	$109,934,873	$107,654,919	$119,604,200
Jany.....	12,893,166	18,837,876	18,951,004
Feby.....	11,946,146	18,739,742	17,915,169
Mch.....	15,944,695	22,139,332	16,336,019
Total pro.	$150,720,980	$167,371,869	$173,006,482
Add spec.	23,055,804	55,092,632	27,337,517
Total exp.	$173,786,784	$222,463,901	$200,538,029

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881.....	118	117¾
5-20— 1862.....	115½	115¾
" 1864.....	115¼	115¼
" 1865.....	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.....	114¾	114¾
" 1867.....	115¾	115¾
" 1868.....	116	116
10-40s.....	110½	110½
Currency 6's.....	116½	116½
Gold.....	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.....	100¼	—
Do Scrip.....	—	92¾
Erie.....	69¾	68½
Harlem.....	129	128½
Lake Shore.....	97	—
Fort Wayne.....	97	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	92¾	92
Rock Island.....	116½	115¾
Chicago & N. W.....	—	—
Do. Preferred.....	94¼	—
St. Paul, Common.....	—	—
Do. Preferred.....	—	—
Wabash.....	78¼	77½
Union Pacific.....	41	40¾
Ohio & Mississippi.....	51	50¾
Pacific Mail.....	72¾	75¾
West. Union Telegraph.	76½	76¼
Adams Express.....	98¾	98¾
American Express.....	73¾	74¾
U. S. Express.....	78	78¼
Wells, Fargo.....	84¼	85
Penna. Central.....	—	—
Penna. Allotments.....	58¾	58¾
Reading R. R.....	59	59¾
Camden & Amboy.....	125¾	126
Lehigh Navigation.....	—	—
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	—	—
Central Transportation.	44¼	45
Empire Transportation.	53¾	54
Union Transportation..	79	78¼
Pittsburgh City 5's.....	74	74½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's.....	94½	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.....	59	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie....	—	—

NEW YORK, April 30, 1872.

Gold quiet and steady at 112¾@112⅞. Loans flat to 5 per cent. Clearings $54,000,000. Shipments engaged for to-morrow, $275,000. Governments ¼@¾ lower, closing steady. Stocks fell ½@1. Per cent on tight money and heavy short sales. Pacific Mail and Western Union were heavily dealt in, and advanced largely. Considerable Northwestern was bought in under the rule, and the stock commanded a bonus of ⅜ to 1 per cent. for cash delivery, as the books of the election closed this afternoon. At the close the whole market was up ½ per cent from the lowest rates, and very strong. Money easy; early in the day 6@7; it was put up to 7 gold to 132 per day by the Bears, who squeezed money to depress stocks, but closed easy at 6 per cent. State bonds quiet.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; '64, 115¾; '65, 116¼; do. new, 114¾; '67, 115¾; '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 116½; new 5s, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 90¾; Tennessee, old, 69¾; new, 69; Virginia, new, 55¾; old, 53; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver 43¾; Adams Express 98¾; Wells-Fargo 85; American Merchants' Union 74¾; United States 78, Pacific Mail 76¾; New York Central 99¾; Scrip 93¾; Erie, none; preferred 83¾; Harlem 128¾; preferred 135; Michigan Central 115¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92¾; Northwestern 80¾; preferred 94¾; Rock Island 115¾; New Jersey Central 108¾; St. Paul 61¾; preferred 80¾; Wabash 76¾; preferred 90; Fort Wayne 97; Terre Haute 24; preferred 50; Chicago & A. 117¾; pref. 120; Ohio & Mississippi 50¾; C. C. & C. 91¾; Burlington & Quincy 132; Lake Shore 97; Panama 40¾; Illinois Central 134; Union Pacific 40¼; Central Pacific bonds 103¾; Union 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna 103¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 29, 1872.

ASHES—Quiet. Common Soda, 5¼@6cts; refined, 6¼@7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—The stock is light and mostly in bad condition, and trade is dull though prices are unchanged; $2.50 to $3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4 to $5 for medium to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER—The stock of the better grades continues light and with a steady demand prices are still maintained: 25 to 28 for medium to good and 30 for prime.

BEANS—In light supply and steady with regular sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull and the little inquiry here is for small lots; we continue to quote at 5¼ to 6¼ cts, as to quality.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Dairy at 15 to 16 and new Ohio Goshen at 17@18; old York State Goshen, 19@20.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 ⅌ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@6.50 according to quality and brand.

COCOA BEETLES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair, and $15@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade continues very light but this is not unusual at this season of the year; we continue to quote standard brands at 19 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull: Shoulders 4¼ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 8 to 8½.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 9@10 for halves; 7@8 for mixed, 5½@6½ for quarters; 15@20 for peeled. Apples—scarce and in demand; 8 to 9 for fair to good and 9½ for prime. Black berries, 13@16; pitted cherries, 27 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS—The market was, if anything ⅛ shade firmer to-day, owing in part to decreased receipts, and 14 seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—The market continues strong and somewhat excited, but prices are no higher, and the impression has commenced to prevail that the top has been reached; the recent sharp advance was caused by the enhanced cost of wheat, and this in turn was brought about by representations that that the next crop would be a light one. It is true that the crop is backward and that in places it looks bad, but this, from all that we can learn is the exception, not the general rule. We continue to quote at $7.75 to $8.25 for fair to choice Spring wheat and $8.25 to $8.75 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat continue light with a good demand, and prices are still tending upward; we are reported sales at $1.80@1.83 for red, and 3@5cts more for white, according to quality. This being the last day of April, a decline is anticipated at both Chicago and Milwaukee, as the recent sharp advance in those markets was brought about, it is claimed, by the manipulation of parties, who were after "cash differences" not wheat; and they were successful in this, but stocks are large, until recently, by the cold weather. Oats continue in active demand and higher; we can report sales of 10,000 bushels, part in elevator and part in store, at 43@43½, the latter for mixed may be quoted 50@51. There is considerable inquiry for corn, and the supply in this market is comparatively light; we can report sales of several cars at 61 to 63cts, and there are now but few sellers below the outside quotation. The receipts of rye continue meagre, and the market is almost bare; however, there does not seem to be much inquiry; we continue to quote at 98 to 81. Barley—nothing doing, not enough to establish quotations—the season is about over.

GROCERIES.—Trade is moderate; there is a fair jobbing demand for everything excepting coffee, which is dull and weak, but unchanged. Sugars, as noted in our last report, are firmer, and we advance our quotations ¼ of a cent per lb., on refined goods. Following are the ruling quotations:

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11⅝; C Yellow and Circle C, 11½. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23¼@24; Prime, 22¾@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21½. Java, 28, Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 32; Nutmegs, $1.35.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY.—The receipts continue liberal, and the supply at present is considerably in excess of the demand; however, dealers generally are unwilling to make any further concessions, and we continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $20 to $23.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is quiet but unchanged; $1.45@1.50 for gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

ONIONS—Are dull, at 2 to 3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely, and stocks in consequence, have commenced to accumulate; we now quote in a jobbing way at 75 to 85cts per bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¼@8cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 8cts; sugar cured sides, clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10¼; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14¼. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is not much inquiry for either Clover or Timothy, but both stocks are light and prices unchanged; we continue to quote the former at $5.75 to $6, and the latter at $3.25 to $3.50. Flax Seed, 1.90.

TALLOW—Rough 8¼@9cts

WHISKY—Highwines firmer and higher: we now quote at 90@92cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 30, 1872.

The crude market continues firm under the influence, it is said, of a brisk foreign demand, and, as compared with yesterdays prices, have still further advanced. Sales were reported at Parker to-day at 83.65 per bbl, and the tendency is still upward. Exporters are able to pay more for crude than refiners; hence the market is in an ugly condition for the latter, and what is worse still there is but little prospect of an early improvement. Refined is firmer and a shade higher, but quiet; Spot, 22½; May, 22¾; June, 22¾.

It is alleged that crude is admitted into foreign ports almost free, while on refined there is a heavy duty. This is done by foreign governments in order to foster and encourage the manufacture of refined oil, and this accounts for the very unsatisfactory condition of the refining business in this country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Jno. Spear & Co., 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

L. Irwin & Co., 310 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Vesta Oil Works, 63 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 50 bbls to Ferguson & Wood, Phila.

Total 465

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. of A. Hertz 80
Eagle O W, acct. T King 460
Petrolite O W, acct. W Stewart 462
American O W, acct. W Stewart 468
Peerless O W, acct. B. S. Duncan 462
Crystal O W, account J Bushnell 456

Total 2328

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co. 4 Kloman C Bro ore... 4
J. Moorhead, met.. 2 Jones & L 2
Union from Mills.m ..3 Byers, McC & Co. ..2
Total 17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers, McK & Co....2 McKnight & Co..... 3
Graff, B & Co 1
Total 6

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Lindsay & McC....1 Jas Wood, Son & Co 04
Nimick & Co., metal.10 Jas Wood, Son & Co m3
Brown & Co..... 1 Lewis, O & P.....m 4
Chess, Smythe & Co....2 Superior Mills..... 9
G W Hallman..... 8 Paul Jones....m.... 6
Total 48

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Jno. A Caughey.....5 J W Porter, m..... 3
J Moorhead, m..... 8 J Reamer, m..... 7
Nimick & Co, m..... 5 McIntosh & Co..... 1
Total 29

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets

LONDON, April 30.—Consols 93¼@5-20s of '62, 90¼; do. '65, 91¼; do. '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼. PARIS, April 30.—Rentes 84f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11d. Wheat: red winter 11s 10d; red spring 11s 1d@11 5d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The market is without much animation, but nevertheless steady for cottons and firm for woolens, staple styles. We quote Augusta brown sheetings at 12½ for 36 inch 12c; do 27 inch 9¼@10¼c, both being extremes: Beford R 10¼@10½c; Holden N 13c; Indian kead 15c; Lawrence D 14c; Lancaster 12½c; Nevada A 12½c; White and Blue brand 10½c; Stark A 15c; Suffolk A 12¼c; Waltham 16 inch 16¾@17c; do 9-4 32½c; do 10-4 37½c; do 11-4 42½c; Bismarck brown sheetings 37½c; Pittsfield ticks 85c; Portland A A A do 85c; Primrose A do 96; Oakdale do 11½c; Hampden F C 15¾@16c; Pearl River 29c; Willow Brook No 1 26c; Amoskeag awning ticks 25c; Cordis' awning do 27½c; American stripes 12½@13¾c; Thorndyke A 18@19c; Amoskeag do 19@20; do denims 26c; Warren B B do 20@21c; Sprague's frocks 11½@12c; do solids 11c; do fancy 11½@12c; Lyman fancy and purple yard wide prints 17c.

New York

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton dull: middling upland, 23¾c. Flour less active: superfine western and State, $6.30@6.90; common to good extra, $7.00@7.40; good to choice, $7.30@8.25; white wheat western extra, $8.30@9.50. Rye flour firm, at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90¾@91c. Wheat heavy: prime amber red western, $1.35; choice amber Michigan, $1.92½c. Rye less active: common western, 84c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy: western mixed, 74@75c; yellow, 74½@85c; prime old western mixed, 77¼c. Oats more active; western, 52@54c; Ohio, 54½@56c. Eggs in buyer's favor, at 15@15½c. Hay firm: shipping, $1.40@1.45. Coffee dull: Rio 17¼@19¾c. Sugar firmer at 8¾@9¾c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses dull; N. O. 60@68c. Rice firm at 8¼@9c. Crude petroleum 13@13¾c; refined 22½c. Turpentine dull at 56½@57c. Pork lower; mess $18.65@13.70, prime $11.25; prime mess $15.50; mess August $14.25. Beef quiet; mess $7.65@8.50; extra $10@12. Cut meats firm; hams 9¼@10c; shoulders 5¼@6¼c. Lard lower; No. 1 to prime steam 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter heavy; new 30@31c. Cheese dull at 12@17c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Cattle receipts 816, making supply for week thus far 4,437, or 261 cars against 284 last week; market slow, with prices strong, ¼c less than last week; sales, 1,010 Illinois steers, 964 to 1,385 lbs., $5.75@6.75; 33 Iowa steers, 1,180 to 1,359 lbs., $6@6.30. Sheep receipts 200, making total thus far 2,200, against 2,400 last week; prices ½c lower; sales: 365 clipped Ohio, 87 to 93 lbs., $5.75@6. Hogs: receipts 1,400, making supply thus far 12,700 against 10,800 last week; market firm, stock very dull and lower; sales: 51 Illinois, 230 lbs., $4.50; 71 Ohio, 191 lbs., $4.50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 30.—Beef cattle, receipts, 429 head; dealers were less anxious to purchase, though prices remain very much the same as last week; sales choice at $10@10.50; extra, $9@9.75; first quality, $7.50@8.50; second, $6.75@7.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 2,165 head; sheep sold rather slowly and the advance of last week is lost; best lots spring lambs sold high; sales in lots at $4.75@6.75 each; for sheep: extra, $8@10.75; spring lambs, $6@11 per head.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Tobacco: sales 135 hhds lugs $7.50@8.00; low leaf $8@8.75; medium to fine $9@11; fancy $12@13. Receipts 1,000. Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Flour firm; extra family $7.50. Wheat nominal. Corn in good demand; sales of choice white sacked and delivered 59c. Oats and rye unchanged. Mess pork steady; $13@13.25 for round lots; more fairly active; sales of 130 half casks; sides clear rib 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet; loose hams sugar cured 11@12c. Lard firmer at 9@10c; orders filled at ½c higher. Whisky quiet at 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour: extra spring quiet and firm at $7.10@8.25. Wheat: No. 2 spring quiet and a shade easier at $1.35. Corn: No 2 mixed 42¾c. Oats: No 2 firm at 34¾c. Rye: No 2 strong and steady at 77½c. Barley: No 2 neglected and firm at $1.07½c. Mess pork lower at $12.47½. Lard lower at $8.65@8.70. Meats steady and unchanged; shoulders 4½c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7¼c, loose: hams in pickle 8@9c. Highwines slow at 84c. Hogs active and a shade firmer at $4.20@4.42. Cattle dull at $4.00@6.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 22¼@22½c. Flour firm; family $8.30@8.50. Wheat firm and advanced; red $1.83@1.85. Corn firm. Oats steady. Eggs active and advanced at 13c. Butter steady. Mess pork: full prices asked, but no demand; regular $13.00; city packed $14.00. Lard firm; 8¾@9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders sold at 5c, boxed; held at 5½c; sides held at 6¾c; at 6¾c. Hogs firm: $4.12@4.50; Receipts 1,100. Cattle advanced ¼ to ½c. Whisky firm; 84c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour firm; XX spring $6.50@7.75. Wheat steady—No. 1 $1.47; No. 2 $1.35. Oats steady; No. 2 34¾@35c. Corn still and lower; No. 2 mixed 43c. Rye firm; No. 1 74c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 67½c. Mess pork $12.75. Lard: prime steam 8½c. Bulk shoulders 4½c.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce; mixed and yellow western quiet at 68c. Oats quiet at 50@56c. Rye quiet at 95c@$1.05. Provisions strong but unchanged. Lard unchanged. Butter: western active. Whisky 90c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; red $1.80. Rye $1.00. Corn firm; yellow 69c; mixed western 68@69c. Oats firmer at 53@56c. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 14½c. Whisky 90@91c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 22½c.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—Cotton dull and weak; low middling 22c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 30.—16 hides, 6 kans; 2 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 17 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 34 pkgs butter and eggs, owners; 2 bdls linseed, W Fleming & Co; 10 sks potatoes, John Selbert; 15 do do, R T Stewart; 17 do do, D McCarty; 15 do do, W Lindsay; 20 do do, R Skillen; 21 do do, Geo. B Armstrong; 12 do do, H Bryan; 7 bgs rags, H B McClelland Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 32; Nutmegs, $1.35.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY.—The receipts continue liberal, and the supply at present is considerably in excess of the demand; however, dealers generally are unwilling to make any further concessions, and we continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $20 to $23.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is quiet but unchanged; $1.45@1.50 for gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

ONIONS—Are dull, at 2 to 3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely, and stocks in consequence, have commenced to accumulate; we now quote in a jobbing way at 75 to 85cts per bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¼@8cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 8cts; sugar cured sides, clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10¼; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14¼. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is not much inquiry for either Clover or Timothy, but both stocks are light and prices unchanged; we continue to quote the former at $5.75 to $6, and the latter at $3.25 to $3.50. Flax Seed, 1.90.

TALLOW—Rough 8¼@9cts

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with 4feet 4 inches in channel. Weather unsettled and warm, with indications at times of rain. Business at the landing continues dull.

There are several boats due among others the Believernon and Jennie Howell.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual with a fair trip each way.

The Brilliant from Nashville is en route for this port and should arrive here about the latter part of the week. The Juniata from Cincinnati is due to-night, and is announced to depart to-morrow.

Several towboats arrived within the past twenty-four hours, and others are due.

The Messenger is at the wharf again, having just come off the Manchester dock. She is being placed in good condition, and will soon commence loading for St. Louis.

The Argosy departed for Cincinnati on Monday night with a slim trip, nothwithstanding she laid over from Saturday.

The Julia departed for Zanesville last evening with an average trip.

The new steamer Murrillo, Capt. Richard Calhoun, is announced for New Orleans forthwith.

—The Pomeroy *Democrat*, of last Thursday, reports that the previous Saturday evening, "on ruling the Point No. 2, by inadvertance too many black diamonds were put on, which, when water was pumped into her boilers, sank her so deep that the water began pouring in about the outriggers, causing her to go down rapidly, but by throwing off coal and a liberal use of pumps she was saved from sinking. She started out late Saturday evening with a light tow, and when near Silver run broke her shaft. She was towed home, and the shaft sent to Cincinnati to be repaired."

—The boat to be built by Capt. Wm. Weaver for the Evansville and New Orleans trade, will be 280 feet long, forty-seven feet beam, seven and one-half feet hold in the clear; will have twenty-seven state rooms, with nine feet stroke; five double-flued boilers, thirty feet long and forty inches in diameter. She is to carry 1700 tons.

—The inspectors at Cincinnati has given the Pomeroy Transportation Company notice that they have two cases of collisions—viz.: steamers Kanawha N. 2 and Wild Boy, and Raven and St. James—to investigate in which they are ready to receive evidence.

—The barges sunk by the freshet are beginning to show themselves above the surface of the water, and the river between here and Veray is represented to be a graveyard of wrecks. There is one sunken barge at Muddy Creek, opposite North Bend, close to the channel.

—It is rumored in steamboat circles that negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Pat Cleburne by parties from St. Louis, who, if the trade is consummated, will place her in the Illinois river and St. Louis trade.

—The Nashville *Union and American* says that the steamer Commercial is 11 years old, and has cleared over $300,000 for her different owners, per principal, since she was built. Her river amounting to upwards of $46,000.

—The Mountaineer has not been sold; consequently the new enterprise and experiment of shipping ore from Boonville to New Orleans, at this change, will not be put into practice just yet.

—The towboat Albion sunk a coal barge, P. P. C. No. 5, belonging to P. P. Collins, of Cincinnati, a little north of the Kanawha, on last Thursday night.

—The Luey Bertram, which left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh Thursday night, cracked a cylinder, and returned to that city on Saturday for repairs.

—The Fountenell, from St. Louis, arrived at Stoux City and left there for Benton on the 24th. She received at Stoux City ten tons freight.

—A log jam three miles long and fifty feet deep is reported in Chippewa river, thirty miles above the falls, and the river declining.

—The Sioux City *Journal* of the 25th says the Missouri was rising rapidly at Randall on the day previous.

—The Minnesota bursted a cylinder near Lyons, Iowa, on Friday, and was towed to Dubuque for repairs.

—The Northern Line Packet Company has adopted the restaurant plan of living on its steamers.

—The Minecla paid $8.50 for the privilege of putting off $3 worth of freight at Evansville.

—Capt. James Ransom, of the Texas steamer Nora, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday.

STEAM CAPSTAN PATENT.—PARTIES who have used or are now using STEAM POWER CAPSTANS, in infringement of the CAPSTAN PATENT, are hereby notified to take out license, or they will be proceeded against by suit in the United States District Court. The validity of the patent and the right of the owners of the patent to an injunction, having been fully affirmed and entered, parties will save themselves expense and trouble by settling promptly. The undersigned may be found at his office with England Bindley, 263 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Licenses will be granted on reasonable terms.

JNO. S. M'MILLIN.
a23-wf21

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MURILLO.
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, May 4, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap29 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious steamer CINCINNATI, Capt. C. T. BRENNAN, Will leave as above on FRIDAY, May 3d, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHARLES FAIRMAN.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
P. S.—The Cincinnati will receive freight on Saturday and freight through to St. Louis.
ap29 C. L. BRENNAN.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The new and fast steamer PEERLESS, WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DOYLE, Jr., Commander.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
ap27-wf4 S. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES BREDIN,
(Late of Butler, Pa.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No.

HOME NEWS.

Boy Wanted—One who can make himself generally useful in our Composing Room. Call this afternoon between two and five o'clock.

Personal—George R. Cochran, Esq., left this morning to attend an Adjourned Court in Beaver, to be held to-day. He will return this evening and be in his office as usual to-morrow.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters held for Postage.—R. H. Cochran, Frazersburg, Ohio, 3c; H. F. Dobbs, Lestersville, Mo., 3c; R. G. Ford, Penn Station, Pa., 3c; E. Leunce, Utica, Ill., 3c; James Porter, Lasalle, Ill., 3c; Jiles Russell, Arcada, Mo., 3c; Miss M. E. Snyder, Cumberland, Md., 3c.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 186 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	$73.75
Exchange " "	72.00
M. & M. "	71.25
Duquesne Bank	91.00
Improvement Trust Co. ($12.62 paid in.)	14.00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	50.50
Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. ($10 paid in)	10.25

Bender's Tribulations.

Yesterday the bondsmen of Bender, one of the alleged accessories to the murder of Officer Stack, withdrew their names from the bond, and he was lodged in jail again. He was not suffered to remain in jail more than two or three hours, however, as, in the course of the afternoon, the same bondsmen came again to the office of the Clerk of Courts and renewed the recognizance, whereupon Bender was again released. The cause of the strange turn of affairs seems to have been a misunderstanding on the part of the bondsmen with reference to some provision of the the bond.

Serious Accident.

A man named Wm. Diehl was found by officer Merriman yesterday morning about two o'clock, lying under one of the coal switches near Woods' Run. He was insensible when found, and was removed to the lock-up, where he received medical treatment. After he was restored to consciousness he was unable to tell how the accident occurred. It seems that he was going to one of the mills, and while walking over the trestle work he fell through to the ground, a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet, striking his head on a tie in his descent. He was undoubtedly intoxicated at the time. The physicians think that he is injured internally, besides being considerably hurt about the neck and shoulders. The man was removed to a hospital on this side for treatment.

Fall of a Scaffolding.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, as Mr. Charles Smith, a carpenter, was making an addition to his new house, corner of Allegheny avenue and Cabinet street, Allegheny, the scaffolding gave way. Mr. Smith and W. W. James, a painter, who was also at work on the scaffold, fell to the ground, a distance of perhaps twenty-five feet. Mr. Smith was the more seriously injured of the two, being considerably bruised, and it is thought one of his ribs broken, though the exact nature of his injuries is unknown. A few hours after the accident he was taken very sick, but refused to have a physician. Mr. James received a fractured leg by the fall. He informed the reporter that he warned that the scaffolding was unsafe, and Mr. Smith was in the act of strengthening it when it gave way.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths and causes, for the week ending April 28, as reported by J. Guy McCandlesss, M. D., Health Physician: Burn, 1; chronic bronchitis, 2; infantum, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; congestion of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; disease of the heart, 1; disease of the brain, 1; dropsy of the brain, 2; erysipelas, 1; dry gangrene, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 2; inflammation of lungs, 4; malarial fever, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; kidney disease, 1; lockjaw, 1; lisimus stridulus, 1; marasmus, 1; murder, 1; small pox, 1; spinal disease, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 1: From 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 6; from 60 to 70 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 27; females 22; white, 49; colored, 0. Total, 49.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA TROUPE.—Mr. Thompson's fairy spectacle, "The Necromancer of Egypt," was exhibited for the second time last evening at the Opera House, to a large and highly pleased audience. Persons who attend the exhibitions to witness grandly wonderful scenic effect, cannot fail of being pleased if not delighted by the astounding transformations, thrilling situations, and the gorgeous scenery which are presented. There is little dramatic merit in the piece; but then little pretention is made in that direction, and it is simply a character of a fairy spectacular appearance, as it has been put upon the stage at the Opera House, is of itself sufficient to establish its popularity. A ladies' matinee will be given this afternoon.

THE ART GALLERY, at Library Hall, will be open but a short time longer. There are doubtless many of our people who have practiced procrastination with reference to visits intended to be made to this attractive art exhibition, thinking that they could go at any time; but this they can not do much longer with impunity.

THAT PERJURY CASE.

Sentence of G. W. N. Yost—An Application for Pardon to be Made Forthwith.

G. W. N. Yost, who was tried and convicted last week in the U. S. District Court, on a charge of perjury, was yesterday brought into Court for sentence. Judge McCandless administered the sentence of the Court, which was that the prisoner should undergo a confinement in the Western Penitentiary for two years, and pay a fine of $1,000, together with the costs of prosecution. The costs in the case, we are informed, amount to about $1,400.

Mr. Yost seems to have a host of friends, and those who seem to be willing to prove themselves friends indeed. Quite a number of prominent citizens of Cleveland, two or three of the Professors of the Kentucky University, with several prominent men of Steubenville and elsewhere, were present in Court in the case when the defendant was called up for sentence yesterday, who declared their intention to apply for the pardon of Yost.

INCENDIARISM.

Hearing in the Alleged Mansfield Arson Case.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Criminal Court room, Fire Marshal Butler held court, for the purpose of hearing the evidence in the case of John Mattow, a colored man, who is charged with setting fire to the stable and house of Mr. W. G. Bingham, of Mansfield. It will be remembered that Mattow was arrested on the affidavit of Benjamin Sharrow, another colored man, who is now a prisoner in jail, charged with a murderous assault and battery, committed at Mansfield a couple of weeks since.

At the hearing yesterday, Sharrow, who was the chief witness for the prosecution, testified that the accused had said, after the burning of the stable, and before the residence of Mr. B., was set on fire, that "now the horses and stable were burned, and next the old ——, himself, would burn."

On the other hand, witnesses for the defence testified that at the time of the fire Mattow was confined to the house with the fever, and had being been able to put a shoe on for over a week. Augustus Mottow, a brother of the accused, moreover, testified that he was with his brother on the night of the fire, and that the accused did not leave the house at any time during that night.

It was further developed in the evidence that it was after the burning of the carriage belonging to Mr. Bingham, though perhaps on the day the destruction of the stable, that Mottow was discharged from his situation as driver for Mr. B.

The hearing was adjourned at five o'clock, to be resumed next Saturday afternoon.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting Last Evening.

The borough Council of South Pittsburgh held a regular meeting last evening. Present—Messrs. Kerr, Brown, Haines, Williams and Burgess Murray.

After the reading of the minutes, the Burgess reported that the Treasurer had secured the new bonds, which had been authorized to pay the engine house indebtedness. The bonds, it was stated, would now be thrown upon the market.

The bond of the Borough Treasurer, amounting to $8,000, was presented and approved.

A bill from Mr. O. Krebs for lithographing the new bonds, was presented and ordered to be paid.

A number of other small bills were treated in like manner.

The street expenses for the month amounted to $50, and the police expenses to $110. Warrants ordered.

The statement of the former Treasurer, Mr. Stewart, approved by the Auditors, showed that the borough was indebted by him, to the amount $247.06. A bill for $12, for chairs for the engine house, had been paid. A warrant in his favor for the whole amount, $310.06, was ordered.

A warrant for $1,000 was ordered to be drawn in favor of Mr. A. Schober, being a part payment of the balance due him for building the engine house.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, Robert Adams was elected Tax Collector.

The gross amount of the tax duplicates, as made out by the Clerk, was reported at $7,360 67.

Mr. Peter Slicker was elected Councilman to fill the vacancy caused by the moving of Mr. Cassiday out of the borough.

The Burgess announced the Committee on Gas and Water, to consist of Messrs. Williams, Slicker and Brown.

Committee on Police—Messrs. Haines, Kerr, and Brown.

Mr. Slicker was introduced, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Kerr reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the officers of Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, relative to the company's taking forty feet from the rear of the lot on which the engine house is situated, had fulfilled that duty. The company are unwilling to pay for what they have taken, unless they are allowed to take the whole lot.

The Burgess and Borough Solicitor were instructed to see the company officers, and learn by what authority they had taken possession of the lot.

Adjourned.

BREVIITES.

THREE welcome rain.

ORANGES are abundant now.

PUT your chest and refrigerator in order.

SPRING fever prevailed yesterday to an alarming extent.

HUGH MCNEILL Esq., declines a nemination for Assembly.

ONLY twenty-eight excursion tickets have been sold to Cincinnati.

JOHN MEGRAW, Esq., says he has too much stone work on hand to run for Assembly.

THERE were forty-nine deaths in the city last week, but one of which resulted from small-pox.

MR. WM. F. ROBB has been appointed a Notary Public by Governor Geary for a term of three years.

UP TO yesterday—the last day for the old license law—1,192 licenses have been granted for the year.

THE body of Miss Keefe, who was drowned in the Ohio river last Sunday, has not yet been recovered.

THE alarm bell has been raised as far as the fourth story of the City Hall. It will probably reach the belfry to-day.

PRODOMINANCE of a very vivid blue for ladies' dresses is observable just now, and it is worn almost exclusively by blondes.

WE are authorized to deny the report that Sheriff Fleming, is a candidate for assembly. He flatly refuses to be so considered.

THE body of John Rice, who was shot several days ago in Evansville, Ind., was brought to Allegheny yesterday by his brother.

ARTHUR HOBSON, Esq., of Allegheny, is not seeking a nomination, for Assembly; but if nominated we think he will conclude to accept.

IN the floor of the central hall, in the new Municipal building, a marble slab has been laid indicating the four points of the compass by arrows.

'SQUIRE HOEHN, of East Birmingham, has received his commission as one of the South Side Justices, and has opened an office on Carson street.

THE Criminal Court sentenced seven persons to the Work House on last Saturday. They were removed to their summer resort Wednesday morning.

JOSEPH STUTE attempted to cross the Allegheny river at Parker's Landing, last Saturday while intoxicated. The horses were drowned, but the driver escaped.

THE fire committee of the Allegheny Councils met last evening but transacted no important business except approving the pay roll of the fire department.

AN INSANE woman, who had escaped from her friends on the South Side, was found wandering about the neighborhood before last, and yesterday sent to her home.

THIEVES entered the house of Mr. B. D. Worthington, of Steubenville, on last Sunday night, and stole a silver watch and chain and twenty-five dollars in money.

HATS with anchors embroidered on the fronts of them are much the style for small boys at present. This probably denotes that they have an "ankering after the sea.

THE Police Committee will meet this afternoon at the Mayor's office. The matter of the purchase of horses for the City and County Express will be up for discussion.

A CHILD of Mr. McGratty fell into the river opposite Kallery's tannery, Eighth ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, but was rescued by an officer, who chanced to be passing.

A GIRL working in the Eagle Cotton Mills, Allegheny, had the misfortune to get her right hand so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Hazlett.

A MAN had his right hand crushed yesterday, at the stone quarry on the Allegheny river near the railroad bridge. While raising a large stone the lever slipped and the stone fell on his hand.

SEVERAL small boys embraced yesterday's warm sun to wash off the winter's coat of dirt in the Allegheny river. We will get the effect of it to drink to-day, and to-morrow look out for dirty water.

ONE of Mrs. Slack Davis' five exhibitions of dancing and calisthenics, will be given at Lafayette Hall, Friday evening next. A child drama entitled "Little Bo-Peep" will conclude the entertainment.

YESTERDAY in the Common Pleas Court, Eliza Ann Dravo, by her next friend, Thomas M. Marshall, presented a petition for divorce from her husband, Horner C. Dravo. The usual subpoena was awarded.

MR. R. P. ROBERTS, President of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad, arrived yesterday from New York, where he contracted for sixteen new one-horse cars, to arrive here about the 14th of May.

THE sub-committee appointed by the Council Committee to arrange for the formal opening of Municipal Hall is actively engaged in perfecting the details of the programme. The opening will probably occur about the middle of this month.

AN ALARM of fire was sounded from box 56 yesterday morning in Allegheny, occasioned by a fire in the house of a peanut merchant on Federal street. The fire was put out before the Department arrived. Damage slight. No insurance.

A FIRE occurred at Parker's Landing on last Saturday which came near destroying a large portion of the town. The fire broke out in the most compactly built portion of the town, and it was only by great exertion that it was extinguished.

CHARLES SNYDER, while coupling a raft in the Ohio river, Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday, fell from the raft and by some means became under the raft. He was insensible when taken out, and very nearly drowned, though proper treatment soon restored him.

CONTRACTORS on the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, from Sewickley to Wheeling, on the left bank of the Ohio river, have been notified that they must commence work immediately. It is thought that the road will be in operation to Wheeling by January next.

ACCORDING to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage for advertising. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public; and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, the intelligent will find you out, and liberally and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

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YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting—The Society's Work for the Past Year—A Good Record.

The annual meeting of the Young Mens' Bible Society was held Monday evening, at the rooms of the Christian Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets, and was well attended by friends of the organization.

David Robinson, Esq., presided, and W. J. Sawyer acted as Secretary.

The usual preliminary business of reading the minutes, &c., having been disposed of, the election for a new Board of Managers was held; the names will be published hereafter.

THE PAST YEAR'S WORK.

Prof. L. H. Eaton, Corresponding Secretary, then read the following annual report, giving an interesting history of the Society's operations for the past year.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The year just closed, being the fifty-fourth of its history, has been one of earnest and unremitting labor on the part of our agent, Mr. D. Clarke. He has visited alike the homes of wealth and the abodes of poverty. Words of consolation have been administered to the discouraged, the unfortunate, the sick, and the dying. Houses where Christian ministers would not be received have been visited by our agent, carrying with him the Word of Life. Such, he has kindly and faithfully exhorted to turn from their sins, and commence the service of God.

During the year Mr. Clarke has visited ten thousand six hundred and sixteen families, six hundred and sixty-two of which were found destitute of the Bible. Of this number two hundred and forty-two were supplied, either by sale or gift. The remainder refused to accept, the most of them being Roman Catholics.

Four hundred and eighty-six Bibles and three hundred and two Testaments have been sold, including those by the Board of Managers to Mission Sunday Schools, hotels, and benevolent and reformatory institutions. Who can estimate the good to be accomplished by those copies of God's word, as they are taken up by the thoughtless, to while away an idle half hour, and the burning truth of God's word meets them on every page.

Bible meetings for the purpose of awakening a special interest in the work were held in Tarentum, Temperanceville, Birmingham and McKeesport. These meetings were held under the direction of the executive committee of our Board of Managers, and were well attended by the citizens, the ministers of the various churches were present and urged the claims of the Bible. Altogether, they were a complete success.

The work of our Society is to collect money for the purchase of Bibles, seek out the destitute and supply them, and perform as much missionary work as possible within the limits of Allegheny county. Our agent has given special attention to the canvassing feature of the work during the past year, and he considers it, in yielding precious fruit, more valuable than any previous year. The following extracts from his monthly reports to the Board, will give some idea of the value and importance of the work:

1. "My heart has been made to rejoice by the conversion of a wicked and profane man. I gave him a Bible and obtained from him a promise that he would read it. He commenced with the New Testament and continued to read with increasing interest, until he reached the passage: 'But God commendeth His love that while we were yet enemies Christ died for us,' and he then and there felt that he was an enemy to God, and that he could be saved only by the blood of Jesus. He fell upon his knees with God between hope and despair. As I had his burden taken all removed, and he rejoices in the Christian's hope."

2. "While canvassing in the country, I called on a family that was destitute of a Bible. The man was an infidel and I gave him a Bible on a promise that he would read it. Three years passed; when I called on him again, he was glad to see me, and said I must give you a contribution, for I owe all I have to you. When I gave you first saw me I was a hardened infidel. I read the book that you gave me, and God blessed it. Now I am working in his service."

3. "While making my regular visits, I heard a man utter the most fearful oaths. I reproved him sharply for his profanity and told him that he would have to meet those oaths at the bar of God, where I would be a witness against him. About a week afterwards I met the man and was glad to see me, and asked if I knew him. I said no. He said I am the man that you reproved for swearing at Ireland Station. Your words made such an impression on my mind that the next Sabbath I went to church. I was struck by the sermon seemed addressed to me, and I found no rest until I gave my heart to God. I am now a member of the church and trying to live for Jesus."

4. "I called on an old man who was a hardened sinner. He had no Bible and had not attended church for many years. He declined to receive a copy because he could not see to read ordinary print. I selected one with large clear type, which he found he could read with ease. He purchased it, and I left him with the admonition to read it carefully and heed its sacred truths. The next time I visited that neighborhood, I found him a better man. He said that the father he read, the more deeply he became interested until he saw himself a lost sinner in the sight of God. He then commenced attending church, and was enabled to cast all his cares upon the Savior, who died for him. Now he is found every Sabbath in the house of God, and is living a consistent Christian life."

With such results from the labors of this society, the hearts of all should be made to rejoice.

It is estimated that there are eighty thousand persons in Allegheny county who never enter the house of God. If this be true, what a work for Christian churches to perform! It is not necessary to go to Asia or Africa to find heathen, for we have them at our very door. God will surely hold us responsible for their souls. The destitute must be supplied with the Bible, and every effort must be put forth by our Christian community to lead such to God's house. Let every Christian in the county give to society a hearty support, both by his contribution, and his prayers, and this aid in the blessed work of bringing our fellow-men to the Savior.

L. H. EATON,
Cor. Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1872.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer exhibits the balance sheet as follows:

Receipts from all sources		$ 2,613 52
Contingent expenses	$ 66 60	
Paid agent	480 00	
Paid to Pennsylvania Bible Society	1,008 11	—$2,454 71
Balance in Treasury		$ 158 81

The reports were received and filed, after which the meeting adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mayor Blackmore had twenty-three common cases before him yesterday morning. None of them were of unusual importance.

James Worth, for gross disorderly conduct, was fined fifty dollars yesterday afternoon by Mayor Collow. In default of payment he was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Wm. Paul, Jr. Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, yesterday made information against Barney Gray, for violation of the city ordinance. Gray, it is alleged, turned on the water without authority after it had been turned off. Fined two dollars and costs. Superintendent Paul will prosecute all cases in violation of the water ordinance.

Mayor Callow fined three individuals yesterday morning for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One paid a fine of $25 and costs, another $10 and costs, and the third $5 and costs.

Wm. Stalle and J. Switzer were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of misdemeanor in over driving a livery stable horse and damaging it hugely, on the Saulsbury, of Birmingham, held them for a hearing.

Barnes, the constable of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, who suddenly disappeared about the time of the Rose raid in that ward, has since failed to return some of the parties in illegal liquor selling, and is thought he was afraid of punishment for his neglect. He is said to be at present in Philadelphia.

M. J. Henderson, of Fayette county, is charged with embezzling forty dollars while acting as agent for George W. Irwin, a glass dealer of this city. Mayor Blackmore issued a warrant.

Dr. T. J. Gallager yesterday hitched his horse in front of Dr. Shaw's office, and while in the office, two boys, Edward Baker, about eight years of age, and James McCallister, near the same age, drove off with them. The Doctor started in pursuit and met the young thieves returning. McCallister sprang out of the buggy and escaped but Baker was captured. Warrants were issued by Alderman Taylor.

Coal at Louisville.

The following statement will show the condition of the coal market at Louisville for April:

ABOVE THE FALLS.

Blackburn, 4 boats; Blackmore & Co., 4 boats; O'Neil & Co., 6 boats; F. H. Coursin, 4 boats; J. C. Drane, 2 boats; Tyler & Lons, 1 boat; J. Gilmore, 3 boats; J. V. McDonald, 6 barges. Total 24 boats; 6 barges.

WEST LOUISVILLE.

J. V. McDonald, 23 boats, 1 nut coal; N. J. Bigley, 16 boats; Miller & Lynn, 9 boats, 2 nut coal; R. & J. Watson, 10 boats; Horner, Wood & Co., 12 boats, 2 barges, 2 nut coal; H. H. Collins, 2 boats; Grand Lake Co., 11 boats, 3 nut coal; Clark & McAleer, 6 boats; W. H. Brown, 2 barges, 1 nut coal. Total 89 boats, 4 barges, 9 nut coal.

SHIPMENTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Grand Lake Co.,	Bayou Sara and New Orleans,	14 boats.
Riddle, Coleman & Co.,	Natchez and New Orleans,	14 boats, 2 barges.
W. McDonald,	Baton Rouge and New Orleans,	18 boats.
Riddle, Coleman & Co.,	Island 82 and Natchez,	10 boats, 1 barge.
J. V. McDonald,	New Orleans,	14 boats.
" "	Helena,	5 boats.
" "	Island 18, Memphis and Helena,	12 boats.
W. H. Brown,	Memphis,	16 boats, 3 barges.
" "	"	8 boats.
" "	Cairo,	16 boats.
Horner, Wood & Co.,	Vicksburg,	10 boats.
" "	New Orleans,	18 boats.
N. J. Bigley,	New Orleans,	16 boats.
R. & J. Watson,	New Orleans,	18 boats, 3 barges.
T. Fawcett & Son,	New Orleans,	14 boats, 4 barges.
A. J. Baker,	New Orleans,	9 boats, 2 barges.

Total 220 boats, 14 barges.

New Goods! New Goods!

Gents' English Cotton Half Hose, superfine and super stout, Gents' extra fine Summer Merino Half Hose, Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Half Hose, Suspenders, Linen and Paper Collars, and Cuffs, Ties, Bows, &c. A large assortment of New Goods just received, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Hon. Francis Jordan's Lecture, before the Law Association Last Evening.

At a recent meeting of the Law Association of this city, a committee was appointed to correspond with the Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose prevailing upon him to deliver in this city his lecture on "Constitutional Amendments," recently delivered before the Social Science Association of Philadelphia. Accordingly the request was made, and in compliance therewith, Mr. Jordan delivered the lecture at the Court House last evening, before a large audience, composed principally of members of the Pittsburgh Law Association.

The lecture contained thirteen propositions, which embodied, the speaker held, certain principles which should be incorporated in the State Constitution. The propositions are as follows:

I. The Constitution should require the Legislature to enact general and uniform laws on every subject which can be regulated; and prohibit local and special legislation in all cases where the same ends can be attained by general laws.

II. Our Constitution needs amendment in that part which confers authority upon the subject of education.

III. What are known as the sinking fund sections of the Constitutions should be amended.

IV. That part of the Constitution regulating the election of justices of the peace and aldermen should be so modified as to adapt its provisions to the public convenience.

V. The State Treasurer should be elected by the popular vote, and not by the Legislature.

VI. The extension of official terms by legislative enactment should be prohibited.

VII. The compensation of the members of the General Assembly should be fixed by the Constitution.

VIII. The official terms of the members of the Legislature should be definitely fixed by the Constitution.

IX. Our Constitution should provide different regulations for filing vacancies in the Legislature.

X. A different mode should be provided for choosing the Speaker, or presiding officer of the Senate.

XI. The qualifications of electors should be changed, in two particulars:

1. The rights of citizens being no longer dependent on color; the word "white" should be stricken out from the qualifications of electors, to conform only with the Constitution and laws of the United States, which are "the supreme law of the land," * * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Our State has already approved of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States which make the word inoperative in this connection; and we owe it to the progressive spirit of liberty to discard the qualification as a useless relic of a by-gone age.

2. The proof of a residence within the election district for ten days preceding the election, as now prescribed, thirty days should be required.

XII. The date of our annual fall elections should be changed from the second Tuesday of October, to the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.

XIII. Some further guarantees against fraud and peculation must be incorporated into our organic law.

The propositions were accompanied with such arguments and explanations as would make them intelligible, and, it was hoped, would commend them to the public favor.

After the conclusion of the address, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the speaker, and, on motion, the Hon. T. J. Bigham was called upon for a few remarks upon the subject under consideration.

Judge Bigham, in reply, read a brief extract from his address on "Constitutional Amendments," delivered some time since before the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Bigham, and, on motion, he was requested to deliver the lecture entire at some future time. Mr. B. signified his willingness to comply, and stated he would deliver the lecture on Tuesday evening, the 14th.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

List of Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

Below we give the business transacted in the office of J. H. Gray, Esq., Register, during the moth of April:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Hugh Gallagher	William Neil.
Eliza Shields	Thos. L. Shields and D. S. Wilson, Esq.
George Schade	Gertrude E. Schade and C. F. Schade.
Mary Lyon	Johna J. Miller.
John Holliday	Adam Holliday.
Henry W. Land	Tillis Lang and A. M. Stather, Esq.
James Chambers	J. B. Chambers and D. M. Chambers.
Phillippena Ihnsen	Rev Jos. O'Connor.
Margaret Griffin	Graham Scott, S. Griffin and Emily Griffin.
Roger Corbit	Robert Welsh.
Charles Fawnes	Sarah Ann Fawnes.
Abraham Weber	Michael Weber and Geo. Weber.
Thos. D. Golding	Wm. Bond and Julian G. Maddocks.
Louis Deidelberg	C. E. Deidelberg and R. G. Deidelberg.
Frederick Ruch	Jas. L. Ferson.
Maria E. Benitz	Rudolph Koenig.
Joseph Winders	John Anderson.
R. C. Beaty	Wm. B. Negley.
Wm. McKime	S. J. Walkwright.
Christian Bittner	Thomas Jones and John Bittner.
Edward Barrett	Owen Pokan.
David McCabe	Joseph Dickman, W. J. Ford and E. Boyce.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Henry J. Moore	Mary W. Moore	$ 5,000
Mary Shields	John V. Scott	200
David Parry	Mary Parry	100
Catherine McNedzer	Frederick Renter	1,800
Theodore R. Powers	Mary Powers	600
Catherine Jones	Jno. S. Hollings-head	600
Mary Croco	Mrs. Mary Adams	1,000
Wm. Gladden Jr	James Wallace	4,000
Phillip Bigley	Henry W. Bigley	400
F. G. Hammett	Nancy J. Hammett	40,000
Thos. Irwin, e l a	Malcom Hay, Esq	1,900
Andrew L. Kiefer	Mrs. Maggie C. Kiefer	600
James Fleming	Allen Aber and Robt. Cashenwood	600
James McIntosh	Hannah McIntosh	500
Thomas Miller	Jesse Tyler	100
Julia F. Wellman	Marshall D. Wellman, Jr.	500
Alexander Berryhill	Samuel Palmer	4,000
Margaretha Klemm	Henry Klemm	1,200
Rev. P. McC. Morgan	A. S. M. Morgan	1,500
A. G. McQuaid	J. A. McQuaid	1,500
Patrick McKenna	Margaret E. McKenna	600
Thomas Rowswell	Thos. Rowswell, Jr.	5,000
Andrew Boyd	Nancy Boyd	2,000

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The case of Young et ux. vs. Wm. McKee, taken up on Friday last before Judge Collier, was concluded, but at the adjournment the jury had not returned a verdict.

The case of James Wallace vs. Peter O'Hanlon, reported on trial yesterday before Judge Sterrett, was concluded. The jury returned a verdict for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Schreiner et al. vs. Sarber & Einstein. Action for trespass. It is alleged that the defendants, John H. Sarber and Joseph Einstein, did, on the 14th of December, 1869, in Allegheny City, unlawfully seize the goods and chattels of the plaintiffs, to the value of $1,000, which they sold and converted the proceeds of said sale to their own use. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

109. McFadden vs. Johnson (fixed).
204. (O. L.) Leukard vs. Rafferty.
124. May vs. Hook & Wise.
127. Kaiser for use vs. McCracken et al.
130. Harrington vs. Lutton et al.
135. Sampson vs. Kennedy and wife.
138. Magee vs. Pollock.
147. Connolly vs. De Roy.
140. Sheib vs. Owens.
141. Collins vs. Morris.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of David C. Hultz vs. Jacob H. Walter, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for the defendant.

Before Judge Hampton the case of Jacob Rothschild vs. Charles Beyger was taken up. This is an action on a partnership account. On trial.

The Auditor's report in the case S. H. Keller vs. B. O. Bostwick, having been filed on the 15th of April, and there having been no exceptions filed to the same, the report was confirmed absolutely, and the Court ordered the money to be paid in accordance therewith.

Trial List for To-day.

32. Mollie Sullivan vs. The Oakland R. W. Co.
73. Guy D. Taylor vs. Hugh S. Fleming, et al.
78. W. T. Phillis vs. James Stewart's ex'rs.
106. Christian Jeckel vs. Fifth Ward School District of Allegheny.
119. Max. Kaufman vs. Henry Mentel.
126. F. De Han, for use, vs. C. Hoeveler.
127. Jacob Rothschild vs. Anton Roedlin.
137. James Thompson vs. James B. Lyon.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court yesterday the injunctions issued on Isaac Myers, in the bankruptcy case of Sherman N. Aspinwall, were dissolved by Judge McCandless, after argument.

Commissioner Gamble certified into Court the case of David Cassel et al vs. the steamboat Coal Bluff, and an attachment on the boat was issued.

T. J. Foust, of Crawford county, was adjudged a bankrupt on a creditor's petition.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and pony car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

Sapolio's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

NEW TACTICS

A Cash System to be Adopted in the Oil Regions.

It is well known among our business men that a new plan has been adopted, and will soon be put into effect, to produce a more healthy state of monetary affairs in this section. For several years it has been the custom of our manufacturers and dealers in oil-well supplies to give to their customers an extended credit on sales. This has been the result in part of a feverish competition. But the effect has been detrimental to business generally. Encouraged by this practice, speculators and adventurers, with limited capital, have plunged in recklessly and trusted to luck. Buying an engine and boiler, drilling tools, derrick, etc., making a small payment and getting the rest on trust, the seller has awaited developments with as much anxiety as the operator, having quite as much at stake on the issue. If a dry hole was the result, there was nothing, of course to pay, and only trouble or litigation, unless there should be a turn in the wheel of fortune, for the operator had a sense of honor independent of legal obligation. Too much looseness and recklessness have characterized the business operations of many of the producing class. Engaged in a business which is a good deal of a lottery, and dealing in a staple subject to constant fluctations, there has grown up a sort of insensibility to commercial honors and usages which have impaired our business reputation not only here but with the outside world. Some men of competent means and undoubted credit seem to feel no concern about meeting their paper, and regard a protest in no other light than a joke. Many operators make no memoranda of notes or accounts falling due, and are at sea all the while, embarrassing their creditors by their own negligence and contempt of the commonest principles and rules that should regulate business transactions. Another unwholesome result of the credit is the overdoing the oil business, or an excessive production. Perhaps nothing could be devised which would do more to keep the production within proper limits, and secure a stable and remunerative price for oil, than the abandonment of oil development on a credit basis. It is, therefore a hopeful sign that our manufacturers and hardware merchants have concluded to enter into a mutual compact not to sell their oil well supplies unless settlements are made at thirty days. Selling oil for cash, producers cannot complain if the same measure is meted out to them. At all events, the new plan should have a fair trial before it is condemned, and that it has been generally assented to goes to show that some remedy of this kind is demanded by our